FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 008 *11 January 1980*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Addresses Beirut Arab University Forum [VOP] A 1
PLA Forces Detached From Jordan's Army [Riyadh AR-RIYAD 6 Jan] A 1
Salah Khalaf Denies PLO Promised Not To Assist FRG Leftists [London AD-DUSTUR 7-13 Jan] A 2
'Arafat Receives Letter from Austrian Chancellor Kreisky [VOP] A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Government Welcomes Islamic Conference on Afghanistan C 1
Amir Receives Bangladesh Delegation 11 Jan C 1

KUWAIT

Government Agrees to Islamic Conference on Afghanistan C 1
FRG's Lambsdorf Arrives for Talks 9 Jan C 2
Makes Statement, Departs C 2
Government Establishes Relations With Sao Tome and Principe C 2

OMAN

Government Accepts Invitation to Islamic Conference on Afghanistan C 2
British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington Arrives 10 Jan C 3
Meets Foreign Minister C 3

QATAR

AR-RAYAH Calls for Islamic Summit Conference C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Fahd Denies Royal Family Has Special Priviledges [Beirut AS-SAFIR 9 Jan] C 4
Interior Minister Criticizes U.S. in Interview C 4
Foreign Minister Meets With Pakistani Official C 6
Cairo Paper Reports London Demonstration Against Saudi Regime [AL-AHRAM 9 Jan] C 6
Shaykh Yamani Dismisses Threat to Occupy Oilfields C 6

UAE

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Islamic Conference on Afghanistan C 7
AL-ITTIHAD Calls for Islamic Unity, Action Against Soviets C 7

YAR

Joint Yemeni Constitutional Committee Issues Statement C 8
U.S. Congressional Delegation Meets Vice President C 9

Meets Deputy Premier C 9
Opposition Leader Backs Boycott of PDRY, Urges Opposition to USSR C 9
[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 8 Jan]

EGYPT

Autonomy Working Committees To Meet in Cairo 14 Jan D 1
Ghali Gives Views on Significance of Autonomy Talks D 1
[Paris LE MONDE 8 Jan]
On Implementation of Peace Treaty [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR 10 Jan] D 3
Israeli Sources: As-Sadat Orders Ghali To Stop Interviews D 4
Transport Workers To Boycott Soviet Ships D 4
AL-AHRAM on Afghanistan, Soviet 'Friendship Treaties' [8 Jan] D 5
Press Notes Executions in Saudi Arabia D 5
Navy Commander on Achievements in Military Production D 6
MENA Reports New Military Appointments D 6
U.S. Grants $10 Million for Electricity, Energy Projects D 6

IRAQ

Kuwait Paper Reports French Arms Deal With 'Gulf State' E 1
Foreign Minister Hammadi Returns From Yugoslavia, Romania E 1
President Husayn Attends Cuban Embassy Reception [HAVANA TV] E 1
Government Pays First Aid Installment to Jordan, Syria PLO E 2
Deputy Prime Minister Receives DPRK Vice Premier E 2
British Energy Minister Meets Deputy Premier Ramadan E 2
Meets Oil Minister E 3
Departs E 3

JORDAN

AR-RA'Y Interviews Information Minister at-Tall [10 Jan] F 1
King Husayn Receives U.S. Senator Chafee 10 Jan [AD-DUSTUR 11 Jan] F 3
AR-RA'Y Comments on Aswan Summit F 3

LEBANON

Butrus Supports Islamic Conference on Afghanistan G 1
Soviet Envoy Discusses Meeting With President Sarkis G 1
Bombing at USSR Consulate [VOL] G 2
More Iranian Volunteers Arrive in S. Lebanon [VOL] G 2
Tank Crews Complete Training in 'Free Lebanon' G 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Madagascar Foreign Minister I 1
Ends Algiers Visit I 1

LIBYA

JANA Editor Decries Fatah Communique, Slights 'Arafat I 1

MOROCCO

Moroccan Saudi Leaders Agree on Stance on Afghanistan I 2
King Receives Islamic Congress Secretary General I 2
Chatti Interview I 2

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Message from UAE President I 3
Ethiopian Planes Strafe Two Sudanese Villages 6 Jan I 3
SUNA: Sudan To Reopen Embassy in Uganda I 4
Numayri Warns 'Brezhnevites' in Sudan I 4

TUNISIA

UN Representative Condemns Soviet Action in Afghanistan I 4

ISRAEL

Begin, As-Sadat Interviews Following Aswan Summit N 1
Begin's Comments Upon Return N 1
Further Details N 2
Begin, As-Sadat Express Optimism N 4
As-Sadat Says Autonomy Issue Will Be Settled N 5
Agricultural Exports To Be Coordinated With Egypt N 5
MA'ARIV: Grain Boycott Will Harm Soviet Jewry [10 Jan] N 6
Strategic Cooperation With U.S., Egypt Questioned [DAVAR 10 Jan] N 6
Knesset Approves Additonal State Budget [HA'ARETZ 10 Jan] N 8
Labor Party Rejects Peres Position on Candidate Selection N 8
Jordan Initiatives on West Bank Noted N 9
W. Bank Organization Supported N 9
Financial Aid Increased [MA'ARIV 9 Jan] N 9
'Extensive Land Seizures' in West Bank Noted [HA'ARETZ 9 Jan] N 9
Gush Eminim Plans To Double its Settlements ['AL HAMISHMAR 10 Jan] N 10
Briefs: 1979 Immigration Statistics N 10

IRAN

[For material on Iran normally appearing in this DAILY REPORT see the supplement to the 11 January Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, No 008, Supplement 011]

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Announces Additional Cabinet Ministers S 1
Members of Principal Party Organizations S 1
Members of Revolutionary Council, Presidium S 2
Rebel 'Spokesman' Tells of Resistance to Soviets S 4
Soviet Forces Consolidate Position in Urban Outskirts S 5
AFP Islamabad Correspondent Reports Fighting, Desertions S 6
TANJUG Reports Details of Soviet Invasion S 6
Air Force Reportedly Attempted Coup Against Taraki S 8
40 Percent of Afghan Army Reportedly Deserted S 8
Day of Mourning To Be Observed 13 January S 9
AFP: Afghan Soldiers Joining Guerrillas S 9

BANGLADESH

Khomeyni Envoy Meets Newsmen Before Departing for Manila S 10
Support Offered to Islamic Meeting on Afghanistan S 11

INDIA

Paris Radio Interviews Indira Gandhi in Delhi S 11
ISI Expanded Report on Gandhi Address At Congress-I Meeting S 17
CPI Leadership Accepts Dange's Resignation S 17
Delhi Reports Brezhnev, Kosygin Message to Gandhi S 18
CPI Organ Defends Soviet Entry Into Afghanistan S 18
CPI-M Criticizes PRC Stand on Afghanistan S 19

PAKISTAN

Foreign Secretary Leaves for Saudi Arabia S 19

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES BEIRUT ARAB UNIVERSITY FORUM

NC110820 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Under the patronage of brother Commander Abu 'Ammar, the Administrative Committee of the Palestinian Students General Federation held a forum at the Arab University of Beirut last night on the occasion of both the 15th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution and the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Palestinian Students Federation. The forum was attended by Abu Iyad and Abu al-Hawl, members of the Fatah Central Committee, several PLO Executive Committee members, commanders and cadres of the Palestinian revolution, and a large number of students from various universities in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in which he said: There is no doubt that this occasion, the anniversary of the establishment of the Palestinian Students Federation, touches our hearts. I will not forget the suffering we experienced as Palestinian students. I remember the first chairman of the Palestinian students league, the martyrs hero 'Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni.

Referring to the current situation in the area, brother Abu 'Ammar denounced the forces that reject the Tunis Arab summit conference which called for the need to implement the Bayt ad-Din agreement. These forces did not like this because they do not want Lebanese national reconciliation but what the plot brought by U.S. envoy Philip Habib to continue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: After the Tunis summit, these forces tried to move the issue to the Security Council in order to obtain what they failed to get from the Tunis summit. But if they depend on friends, we, too, have friends.

The brother commander in chief strongly criticized the policy of the head of the Libyan regime, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said: There is change; there is an Arab-American dialog. [sentence as heard] Nevertheless we told him: We want nothing from you except steadfastness; we are with you in everything you request and in confronting any aggression.

Concluding his speech, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The plot is big and varied, but in the midst of this struggle we must remember our unarmed kinsmen in the occupied land on whom bets were placed by As-Sadat, agent Sa'd Haddad, and the Zionist intelligence. As-Sadat and his partners in Camp David were rebuffed. After planning the autonomy plot, and despite terrorization and temptation attempts, they were surprised by our people in the occupied territory--the time bomb--exploding in the face of this plot. This we must not forget.

PLA FORCES DETACHED FROM JORDAN'S ARMY

LD091348 Riyadh Ar-Riyad in Arabic 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Samir Sa'd ad-Din report]

[Text] Beirut--Col Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan, met with Yasir 'Arafat yesterday and explained to him the conditions of the army. He also congratulated him on the 15th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

It is worth noting that until recently, the forces of the Palestine Liberation Army were attached to the Jordanian Army for 4 years, but agreement was reached between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat to place these forces at the disposal of the PLO. The former commander of these forces, Col Jihad Nusaybah, has been transferred to the PLO office in Amman.

AR-RIYAD has learned that the Palestinian national fund began defraying the expenses of the army at the beginning of this month.

SALAH KHALAF DENIES PLO PROMISED NOT TO ASSIST FRG LEFTISTS

LD090957 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7, 13 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has denied the statement attributed to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that the PLO has promised not to help West German leftists.

In an interview with the German magazine DER SPIEGEL, Khalaf said that such a promise was not made by him or PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

He also denied that he had met with "any German terrorist" or and that any of them are present in the ranks of the resistance movement in south Lebanon.

Abu Iyad disclosed that Bonn had expressed its regret through its embassy in Beirut for the murder of fedayeen Muhammad Yusuf, who had been a detainee in a Bavarian prison and had been interrogated by Israeli intelligence (Mossad) and American intelligence.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY

NC101809 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At noon today brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the Austrian Ambassador in Beirut. Our correspondent has learned that the Austrian ambassador handed brother leader Abu 'Ammar a letter from Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

BAHRAIN

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN101216 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 January--The state of Bahrain has accepted and welcomed the convening of an emergency session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference to discuss the developments in the situation in Afghanistan.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Bahraini Foreign Ministry received a cable today from the secretary general of the Islamic Congress stating that Bangladesh has called for an extraordinary and urgent conference of Islamic foreign ministers to discuss the situation in Afghanistan and that the Pakistani Government has put for the the suggestion that it will host this extraordinary session in Islamabad on 26 January.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY learned that the Bahraini Foreign Ministry has sent a cable to the secretary general of the Islamic Congress expressing its acceptance and welcome of the convening of the emergency session at the aforementioned place and date.

AMIR RECEIVES BANGLADESH DELEGATION 11 JAN

JN110911 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Manama, 11 January--Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this morning Aboul Bari (Aziz Taymur), Bangladesh deputy prime minister and minister of manpower development and social welfare, and the delegation accompanying him. The delegation is currently visiting Manama.

During the meeting, bilateral relations and means to promote them in all fields were discussed. The discussion also dealt with current Islamic issues.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD110956 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd 'al-Aziz Husayn said in a statement published here today that Kuwait has agreed to attend the proposed emergency conference of the Islamic foreign ministers to discuss Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS quoted Husayn as saying that the composition of the Kuwaiti delegation to the proposed conference will be decided at the weekly cabinet meeting on Sunday.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF ARRIVES FOR TALKS 9 JAN

LD090930 Hamburg DPA in German 0837 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--After his talks with the Saudi Arabian Government, Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff arrived in Kuwait today where he will meet Amir Shaykh Jabir as-Sabah and several ministers. As in Riyadh, the minister's talks are expected to center on the effects of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and the events in Iran on the oil-producing countries in the Gulf and on the Islamic world.

Makes Statement, Departs

LD111027 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff is quoted here as saying today that the talks he conducted with Kuwaiti officials covered economic matters, financial problems and the energy problem.

The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN quoted Lambsdorff as saying that views were exchanged about recent developments in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and that those views coincided in condemning and rejecting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--a neutral country.

He said views on energy also coincided as regards the need for consumer states to reduce their oil consumption and to develop alternative energy sources, including the use of nuclear energy (?for peaceful purposes).

Lambsdorff, who today concludes his official visit to Kuwait and then leaves for the United Arab Emirates on the third and final leg of his tour of the Gulf, emphasized that West Germany is satisfied with Kuwait's oil policy.

Lambsdorff told the paper that the West German Government and the Kuwaiti Government will study together the possibility of increasing Kuwaiti oil shipments to Germany this year.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD091520 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] We have received the following statement from the Foreign Ministry:

In their desire to develop relations of friendship and the establishment of fruitful co-operation between their two peoples and countries the state of Kuwait and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at ambassadorial level.

OMAN

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS INVITATION TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN101034 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 10 January--The Sultanate of Oman has agreed to attend the emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Pakistan in the last week of January to discuss the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In a statement broadcast by Muscat Radio today, the official spokesman of the Omani Foreign Ministry said the Sultanate of Oman has accepted an invitation by the General Secretariat of the Islamic Congress to attend the conference. This decision proceeds from Oman's concern with supporting the Muslim people of Afghanistan in their struggle against the armed Soviet invasion of their country and supporting all the steps which will be taken by the Islamic states in this connection.

BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER LORD CARRINGTON ARRIVES 10 JAN

JN102142 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2055 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 10 January--British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington arrived in Muscat this evening on a 3-day visit to Oman. During the visit, Lord Carrington will hold talks with Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Zawawi, dealing with the current Middle East situation and with issues of mutual interest. The British official was received upon arrival by Omani minister of state for foreign affairs and Foreign Ministry under secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi.

Meets Foreign Minister

JN110914 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Muscat, 11 January--A meeting was held in the Omani capital today between the Omani side, headed by Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and the British side, headed by Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Oman at the head of a delegation. During the meeting, bilateral relations, the possibility and ways of bolstering these relations and important issues of common interest were discussed.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH CALLS FOR ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

JN101053 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 10 January--The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH has called for the convocation of an Islamic summit conference as soon as possible to discuss urgent and persistent issues in the Islamic world, particularly the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In its editorial today, the paper stresses the importance of solidarity among the Islamic countries to confront the threats of foreign intervention. The paper adds: There should be a force to deter those who want to intervene in the Islamic world against its interests, beliefs and future. The paper points out that this force is solidarity among Muslims everywhere. The strongest manifestation of such solidarity lies in an Islamic summit conference, "which should convene anew at this sensitive state to draw up the right solutions to confront the enemies of Islam everywhere."

In addition to discussing the basic issue for which it will convene, the paper says the proposed Islamic summit conference should also discuss several other important Islamic issues, particularly the issue of holy Jerusalem, the issue of the Muslims in Eritrea--who are suffering from the Soviet intervention and the Soviet's ally, the military regime in Ethiopia--and the issue of foreign bases and biased foreign alliances in some Islamic countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD DENIES ROYAL FAMILY HAS SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

NC101836 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 8-10 NC

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh last week]

[Excerpt] [Crown Prince Fahd] We want you to know us as we really are. We want you to know what we are doing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Many portray us as a state of princes only. In fact, no prince can order the expenditure of a single piaster from the state treasury or from any other source. But these rumors about us were deeprooted in minds. Our clan is a big one, as you know. It includes about 4,000 persons, maybe more.... It is a "whole tribe by itself." Members of one family cannot all be of the same standard and all cannot be at the same level and basically they cannot be asked to be so. Is this correct or not?

[Question] In principle it is correct.

[Answer] Naturally the good ones among them are entitled to the rights of the good citizen and those behaving badly should be disciplined like any other citizen.

[Question] However, one should admit that for a long period the family and the kingdom, that is the state, were one.

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] That is, that the princes or some of them were behaving as though the kingdom was their personal property.

[Answer] Perhaps this was the case before and maybe this picture about us remained in the minds of the people, who assumed that a prince could do whatever he wants without being brought to account. However, the fact is that a prince cannot do whatever he wants. By God, he cannot act as he wants. I tell you more than that: Most of us, as a family, do not enjoy one percent of what many citizens enjoy as regards housing and livelihood.

INTERIOR MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. IN INTERVIEW

JN101358 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 10 January--Saudi Minister of Interior Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud has announced that Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni had the right to direct his accusations to the United States following the attack on the Al-Haram Mosque, since Washington volunteered to announce the report on the incident and particularly since this announcement took the form of an official statement by a responsible U.S. source.

In an interview with the Lebanese paper AS-SAFIR, published today, the Saudi minister of interior said the Americans reported the incident so quickly that it seemed as if they had known about it.

The Saudi minister of interior expressed the belief that the U.S. stand was incorrect, since it did not give the truth about what really happened. The Americans should have waited to hear the truth from the Saudi officials concerned with the matter.

The Saudi minister of interior said that the Americans should not have involved an official spokesman in announcing the report.

The Saudi minister of interior added: We have the right to speculate about the reason why the Americans announced the report the way they did. Thus, we understand why the demonstrations that were staged in several Islamic cities against U.S. embassies and other symbols of U.S. presence took place, for everyone thought the United States was associated with the issue.

His highness pointed out that the Saudi officials were compelled to adopt insufficient information measures in handling the incident, due to their fear of conveying inaccurate and incorrect information, which would confuse the public.

His highness the Saudi minister pointed out that the Saudi authorities waited until some of those praying had left the Al-Haram Mosque, in order to get information from them on the demands of the armed men, which did not include any demands of the state. The Saudi minister of interior stated that the armed men intended to pledge allegiance to their so-called al-mahdi, adding that they had fought in Al-Haram only to give their allegiance to the so-called al-mahdi, as if they expected the citizens to throng to them and to pledge their allegiance as well.

Answering a question on the events relating to the Al-Haram incident and on whether Egypt was associated with it in any way, his highness the Saudi minister of interior said: It is true that several Egyptians were among the attackers, but so far it has not been affirmed that they are in any way related to the Egyptian Government.

The Saudi minister of interior added: Those Egyptians did not mention As-Sadat at all. However, As-Sadat naturally wants to seize any opportunity to attack Saudi Arabia. Thus, he exploited the Al-Haram Mosque incident, since it has religious dimensions, though without praising those who attacked the mosque, so as not to complicate his situation inside Egypt.

His highness the Saudi minister of interior announced that Saudi Arabia supports any Islamic activity and that such activity does not necessarily have to be against any state, particularly Egypt, regardless of As-Sadat's stand on the Palestinian issue and his cooperation with Israel. The Saudi minister added: In all honesty, we do not wish to accuse As-Sadat, or even Israel, of being associated with the incident, without citing evidence to this effect. His highness the Saudi minister of interior affirmed that so far no evidence has been found to prove that Egypt or any other state has a hand in Al-Haram Mosque incident.

His highness the Saudi minister of interior denied reports that the attackers of the Al-Haram Mosque intended to detain King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and several princes and top officials, in order to negotiate with them initially and then to seize power. The Saudi prince said: This is the first time I have heard such talk. At any rate, it is untrue.

The Saudi minister of interior said King Khalid was not in the area on the day of the incident and that it was not customary for the king to visit the Al-Haram Mosque on Hegira Day, as rites are only conducted during the first days of the pilgrimage. His highness the Saudi minister of interior noted that the arrested attackers announced that they had not intended to detain the king and had not even expected him to be in the mosque.

The Saudi prince pointed out that it was noticed that the foreign press, both in the United States and in Europe, demonstrated that it wanted something to happen in Saudi Arabia, in order to exaggerate the incident and create imaginary stories about it.

Asked whether there were members of any party among the people arrested after the mosque incident, Prince Nayif said that this was not possible for many reasons, the first being that there are no parties in Saudi Arabia. He pointed out that this was prohibited in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi minister of interior added that if any individual from Arab or Islamic states was known to be a member of a party, the authorities would remind him that he has come to work and not to practice politics.

In conclusion, His Highness Prince Nayif said that Saudi Arabia's policy does not allow the formation of parties, since Saudi Arabia follows a defined line, that of Islam. He added that any party activity that is not in accordance with the Islamic Shari'ah is prohibited.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PAKISTANI OFFICIAL

LD101732 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan, SNA--Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, today met Sirdar Shahunawaz Khan, Pakistan's deputy foreign minister, who arrived in Riyadh yesterday for a short visit. The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; Shaykh Riyadh al-Khatib, the kingdom's ambassador to Pakistan; and the Pakistani charge d'affaires to the kingdom.

CAIRO PAPER REPORTS LONDON DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SAUDI REGIME

LD111131 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] London, 8 January--Fifty Saudi students studying in British universities staged a demonstration against the Saudi regime outside the Saudi Embassy in London today.

The police said the demonstrators belonged to an organization called the Islamic revolution organization called the Islamic revolution organization and carried placards bearing slogans against the ruling regime in Saudi Arabia.

SHAYKH YAMANI DISMISSES THREAT TO OCCUPY OILFIELDS

LD092032 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs and chairman of the joint Saudi-Sudanese organization for the exploitation of Red Sea resources, has declared that technical studies currently in progress on the economic feasibility of extracting minerals from the [name indistinct] area in the middle of the Red Sea have confimed that the cost of extracting these minerals does not exceed 30 percent of their actual value; the organization's income would accordingly be 1 billion riyals per year following the start of exploitation.

Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who arrived in Khartoum at noon today to attend the organization's meeting, told SUNA about the situation affecting current oil prices following the failure by the Caracas conference to agree on a unified oil price. He said: Oil prices began to decline last week on the spot market. This is an indication of the glut expected in the mid-eighties, particularly if the current rate of Iranian oil production continues as expected.

On threats to occupy Arab oilfields, the Saudi oil minister explained that such utterances are psychological warfare usually emanated from Zionist quarters and quarters collaborating with them, and they were disseminated by the press and television.

We pay no attention to them because we know how trivial they are, he said.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

JN101300 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1225 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 January--The UAE has welcomed the convocation of any Islamic meeting to study the situation which resulted from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry, commenting on a proposal for convening an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Congress member states on 26 January, has told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the UAE welcomes such a meeting or any other meetings to strengthen Islamic cooperation and confront the dangers which face the Muslim states.

AL-ITTIHAD CALLS FOR ISLAMIC UNITY, ACTION AGAINST SOVIETS

JN100935 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 January--In today's editorial, the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD calls for an expeditious Islamic move to confront the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The paper stresses the importance of the unity of stands among the Islamic states and the sincerity of giving and sacrifice to protect Islam and the land of Muslims.

Following is the text of the editorial entitled "The Unity of Islamic States Is a Weapon Against Aggression":

The call for convening an emergency session of the Islamic Congress, which consists of 42 countries, should be responded to as soon as possible. It should not be hindered by procedures and formalities, such as the dispute over the venue of the conference. Such formalities will only lead to postponement, despite the fact that the importance of the conference basically lies in convening it as soon as possible. Many great actions lose their importance if they are not carried out on the spot and at the right time.

The paper adds: The speed of the Islamic move will be the best indication of the sincerity of the Islamic nation's readiness to confront the Soviet invasion of an Islamic country--namely, Afghanistan--and to confront any attempt to expand and extend this influence, which poses a danger to all Islamic states.

In addition to being expeditious, this Islamic move should also be sincere and effective so that the conference will not convene and end without adopting and seriously implementing resolutions which will repulse the aggressors and tyrants who threaten the religion, faith and land of Islam.

AL-ITTIHAD adds: The sincerity of the Islamic move is, in the first place, linked to the unity of positions among the Islamic states and their sincerity in giving and sacrificing in accordance with their abilities and capabilities to protect the Islamic faith and land.

Muslims will not be defeated out of weakness today, for they are rich in resources, manpower and fighters. It is regrettable, however, that Muslims still lack the will to fight, to liberate and to unify ranks.

The paper concludes: The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a warning bell which calls for salvation and requires speed and unity of action to achieve victory.

YAR

JOINT YEMENI CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN102102 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] A final statement on the results of the 10th session of the joint constitutional committee for the two parts of the homeland was issued in San'a' today.

The statement reads: In the name of God almighty; the joint constitutional committee held its 10th session in the capital 6-10 January 1980.

The several meetings of this session were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere and were characterized by objectivity and by belief in the principle of Yemeni unity. During the session, the committee discussed the subjects submitted by the subcommittee. It then discussed the points and bases on which the parties differed during the first session in Aden in 1973.

Agreement was reached on seven items that were classified according to the order adopted during the eighth and ninth session. Thus, the items so far completed total 134. The committee will continue its meetings during the next session in the same spirit of brotherhood and belief in the inevitability of unity for the Yemeni people and territory.

Members of the Southern Yemeni side to the joint constitutional committee of the two parts of the homeland led by brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary general of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' for Aden this afternoon.

In a statement before departure, Ghanim expressed satisfaction with the results of this session. He said: The results were positive and constructive from the point of view of the contents of the items on which agreement was reached during this session. They deal with the issue of organizing legislative and executive powers in the stage of transition toward building the unified central state.

Brother Ghanim added that he will convey a verbal message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION MEETS VICE PRESIDENT

JN101757 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Vice President and Constituent People's Assembly Speaker al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi received a U.S. congressional delegation under Congressman Stephen Solarz today. The U.S. delegation arrived in San'a' this morning on a visit to the YAR that will last several days.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, ways of strengthening them and cooperation between the two countries' parliamentary institutions. They also reviewed the Arab and international situation in light of events and developments in the area.

Solarz expressed his happiness at visiting the YAR and stressed that his visit will contribute to strengthening bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by U.S. ambassador in San'a' George M. Lane.

Meets Deputy Premier

JN102024 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hasan Makki received the U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman Stephen Solarz today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and reviewed the current Arab and international situations.

The meeting was attended by U.S. ambassador in San'a' George M. Lane.

OPPOSITION LEADER BACKS BOYCOTT OF PDRY, URGES OPPOSITION TO USSR

LD101201 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Jan 80 p 6 LD

['Adil Rida report]

[Text] 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi, leader of the opposition in South Yemen, has stated that the South Yemeni people's patriotic forces, both inside and outside the country, fully support the National Democratic Party's decision to boycott the communist regime in Aden.

He emphasized that the Muslim masses in South Yemen vehemently condemn the Soviet intervention against the Muslims in Afghanistan and view Egypt's stand on isolating the atheist communist regime in South Yemen as a genuine stand that should be adopted by all the Arab and Muslim states. What is now required is the adoption of a decisive and firm stand against the annihilation of the Muslims in Kabul and indeed against the communist oppression in Aden.

He said: What is happening in Afghanistan is neither the first nor the last communist invasion in the Arab and Islamic area. Soviet domination of South Yemen and its conversion into Soviet military bases constitute a real danger to the security of the Arab area from Bab al-Mandab to the Gulf Area.

Makkawi said: Aden's fall into the hands of world communism is the gateway for communist infiltration of the entire Arab area and Africa. The Soviet military base in Aden has been the springboard from which the Soviets surged to the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

Makkawi warned that the military bases in Aden, which have been the starting point of all Soviet moves, are now being prepared for a new role. A few days ago news agencies reported that the Ethiopian, Soviet and Cuban forces have begun moves to tighten their control of the Eritrean coast. If their plan succeeds, then Bab el-Mandeb, except the area in North Yemen, will have fallen completely under Soviet domination. This step will be followed by other moves to the West, inside the African continent. He added that he believes that Sudan is the next target for Soviet communist infiltration.

'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi appealed to the Arab states on the Red Sea to beware of the imminent danger. He said Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri was the first Arab president to warn of this danger and to call for a conference of the Red Sea states which was later held in Ta'izz. He called for the conference to be reconvened in order to draw up a strategy to counter the new Soviet move.

'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi said hesitation by the Arab and Islamic states to confront this imminent danger would have serious effect on the security of the area as a whole, particularly on the area's peoples. Makkawi called for specific measures to be taken for the closure of the Soviet bases in South Yemen and Ethiopia. He demanded that these issues to be raised at the United Nations and the Arab League and called for efforts to contain the effects of these military bases to be intensified.

He said the presence of these military bases in this area is not considered an internal affair of South Yemen and Ethiopia but a matter which affects the safety and security of the entire area.

He said: The Arab states are required to confront this existing danger. He appealed to the Arab and Islamic states to unify their efforts and adopt positive stands to contain the Soviet infiltration of the area.

AUTONOMY WORKING COMMITTEES TO MEET IN CAIRO 14 JAN

NC101536 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--The meetings of the working committees of the autonomy negotiations for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza will begin at MENA House hotel next Monday. The meetings will last 2 days. MENA has learned that at these meetings the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations will discuss the question of autonomy in light of the results of the talks concluded today in Aswan between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The Israeli delegation to these meetings is expected to arrive Sunday. Ambassador James Leonard will attend on the U.S. side.

The two committees are the committee on elections and the committee on the autonomy powers and responsibilities.

GHALI GIVES VIEWS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF AUTONOMY TALKS

LD091203 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[J.P. Peroncel-Hogoz interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Aswan: "Egypt Fears Normalization With Israel Might Remain 'Superficial, Passive and Without Substance'"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Aswan--"Normalization," the [Egyptian] minister of state for foreign affairs told us, "is not an end but a means of promoting the move toward an all-embracing peace. It is a political operation closely linked both with the progress of Egyptian-American-Israeli negotiations on the future of the Palestinian territories (the West Bank and Gaza Strip) and with Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory (Sinai).

[Question] However, Egypt has to normalize its relations with Israel in keeping with the peace agreements signed in Washington last year....

[Answer] To be precise, the treaty states that the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations will be carried out gradually in two major stages. The first stage, relating to the abolition of "discriminatory restrictions" in economic and cultural affairs, will be completed on 26 January when the Israelis complete the evacuation of two-thirds of Sinai. The second stage, which will be characterized in particular by the conclusion of bilateral economic and cultural agreements, will start, also according to the peace treaty, "6 months at most" after the end of the Israeli withdrawal from two-thirds of Sinai.

[Question] What is the connection between that and negotiations on the Palestinians' future?

[Answer] Elections on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip aimed at establishing a Palestinian territories are due to be held 26 May in keeping with the timetable established by the Washington treaty.

If, by that date, no tangible attempt has been made to establish Palestinian authority and if the Israeli troops have not withdrawn, preliminary negotiations aimed at concluding economic and cultural agreements intended as the basis for the second stage of normalization will of course start, but it is to be feared that they will have the greatest difficulty in progressing...in other words, normalization will go no further than words unless progress is made to help the Palestinians.

[Question] However, you will not be able to revoke the first stage of normalization which will have achieved what is essential for Israel: the end of the economic and cultural boycott....

[Answer] We will not go back on the principle of normalization and will not perjure ourselves, but this normalization could remain superficial, passive and without substance. Our relations with our neighbor Israel might be "normal" but not developed any further than the relations we have with any small Antipodean country. Tel Aviv must realize that the quality, scope and extent of normalization will depend on progress made toward Palestinian autonomy.

[Question] Surely the Israelis could "trap" you in turn by preventing the evacuation of the final third of the Sinai, planned for 1982?

[Answer] If Israel did that it would purely and simply be violating the treaty and that would create an entirely different situation calling for a different response.

[Question] Meanwhile, will your respective capitals actually exchange ambassadors next February?

[Answer] Certainly, but for the moment our embassy in Tel Aviv will only have a bare minimum staff: four or five diplomats at most.

[Question] The Palestinians seem less likely than ever to see things your way....

[Answer] We have by no means lost hope of convincing them. To this end we sent Israel a note on 13 October 1978 via the United States indicating the measures we think likely to lead representative Palestinians to join the peace process in some way: a general amnesty in the occupied territories, steps to reunite families, the return of the 3,000 Palestinians illegally expelled from the right bank of the Jordan, freedom to hold meetings and freedom of speech, reduction of the occupation troops and their withdrawal from the cities.

We also advocate three other measures aimed at satisfying the Palestinians: allowing the Arabs in Jerusalem to take part in the election of the Palestinian authority, the election of some 100 representatives from the occupied territories forming a representative constituent assembly not a restricted council limited to a few deputies, and international supervision of these elections by the United Nations and European delegates, for instance.

[Question] So far, Israel has not met any of your demands. Do you think the international situation is likely to force the Jewish state to do so eventually?

[Answer] First you must realize that affairs in Central Asia have by no means reduced American concern over the Middle East. Second, it is to be hoped that the present dangerous situation will finally lead Israel to realize that its real interests lie in peace in the whole region, which depends, as is crystal clear, on the Palestinians' just demands being met.

On Implementation of Peace Treaty

TA101235 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Dalya Shehori on 9 January, place not given]

[Text] "In implementing the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt we will go according to the book, no less, but no more. We will honor the book so as not to create a credibility crisis between us but we will not go further. There is no doubt that there is a linkage between normalization and the autonomy talks. We want real peace, but such a peace is impossible as long as we are separated by the barrier of the Palestinian problem. Failure to solve this problem will influence all elements of the normalization: the quality of the normalization, cultural issues, economy and so forth." These remarks were made to me yesterday by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali during an interview he gave me. He stressed that a lack of progress of the autonomy issue will influence all aspects of Israeli-Egyptian relations.

As for Begin's visit to Aswan, Ghali said that all contacts between Israel and Egypt are important, starting with meetings between national leaders and including meetings on ministerial and technical levels. At the same time, Dr Ghali stressed several times that from Egypt's point of view the autonomy is only a first stage, an interim stage, aimed at granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination and independence.

--Opening embassies: There are no problems on this matter. Our embassy will be established in Tel Aviv before the end of February and your embassy will be established in Cairo in the next few weeks and there are no problems. (According to the peace treaty the embassies are to be established on the 21st of this month while the exchange of ambassadors is to take place on 21 February-D.S.)

--Jerusalem: We believe that Israel's withdrawal must be from all territories conquered on 5/6/67 including Arab Jerusalem. However, since there will be peace there will be no border between East and West Jerusalem.

--The settlements: We in the Foreign Ministry say this day after day, that the settlements complicate the whole of the peace process. They add new barriers.

--Elon More: I do not know all the technical details about Elon More. If I am not mistaken you intend to move from one place to another. We oppose this. We believe that if you really want peace in the region you must meet the desire of a million Palestinians. That is the price that we are paying for peace. Now, after we have signed the peace treaty we are in the same boat. We must help each other to solve the Palestinian problem.

--Egyptian requests from Israel: On 13/10/78 Egypt asked Israel for the release of political prisoners, the uniting of families, and the removal of military headquarters from the towns. This was based on the assumption that these moves would create a new atmosphere in the West Bank and Gaza and would encourage the Palestinians by giving them the feeling that there is a change to their benefit.

--Peace Now: We are carefully trying not to become involved in your domestic affairs. If we wish to meet with a person of stature we coordinate this in advance by telephone. Therefore, I would not like to relate to "Peace Now." What we believe is the following: We are practical people. Anything that can help us find a solution together should be encouraged. We want real peace. Today we are at the first step. If a second step does not follow we will not achieve the result of total peace.

Today we are still at the beginning of the road and everything we have decided is not the solution but only the first step. In my view, this is positive. If you say there is peace; with Egypt and 20,000 Isrealis come to visit Luxor and Aswan but forget about the Palestinian problem and Golan, then the whole thing has no chance. We are still at the beginning of a very long road.

--Strategic Israeli-Egyptian cooperation: I oppose this. How can we cooperate on foreign affairs if we have not yet solved the problem within the region?

ISRAELI SOURCES: AS-SADAT ORDERS GHALI TO STOP INTERVIEWS

TA101632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] Senior sources in the prime minister's entourage told our correspondent today that the statements made by Minister Ghali on the normalization were not coordinated with President as-Sadat. According to these sources, the Egyptian president even reprimanded his minister of state for foreign affairs and told him last night to cease granting interviews to the media.

TRANSPORT WORKERS TO BOYCOTT SOVIET SHIPS

NC101705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--The maritime transport workers have decided to boycott Soviet ships and those flying the Soviet flag in the Suez Canal and all Egyptian ports, and to refuse to load or unload them or to offer any kind of services to them.

This was stated by Muhammad Ramadam Abu Tur, chairman of the Maritime Transport Workers Trade Union and member of the managing board of the General Federation of Workers Trade Unions. He said that the decision was adopted at a joint meeting of the Maritime Transport Workers Trade Union committees in all Egyptian ports, held in Port Said last night. The meeting was devoted to discussing the situation resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The trade union chairman said the decision was adopted in response to the mass desire of maritime transport workers. He said he conveyed the decision to Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, deputy chairman of the General Federation of Egyptian Workers Trade Unions, at their meeting today. The decision will be discussed by the general federation, which will fix a date for its implementation after adopting it.

AL-AHRAM ON AFGHANISTAN, SOVIET 'FRIENDSHIP TREATIES'

LD101139 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Jan 80 p 7 LD

[Salah Muntasir's "Mere Opinion" column: "The Treaty of Treachery"]

[Text] A treaty of friendship is usually concluded between a big state and a small state so that the former will help the latter whenever it is subjected to outside danger in the form of invasion or aggression. What has happened in Afghanistan, however, is completely strange.

Among the traitors and agents, in which the history of peoples abounds, Moscow found some who signed a "treaty of friendship" with it in Afghanistan's name 2 years ago.

This "friendship" is the door through which Moscow entered to invade Afghanistan itself, attack its friendly people, crush them with tanks, imprison free men and uphold the traitors and agents.

What is even stranger is the Soviet Union's declaration that the "limited forces" with which it invaded Afghanistan--about 50,000 soldiers--will not pull out unless the "danger" to which Afghanistan is subjected "ceases to exist," despite the fact that no internal or external danger is threatening Afghanistan other than the Soviet forces themselves. The only rifles that are killing the Afghan people are Soviet ones and the tanks that are crushing the Muslims in Afghanistan are Soviet tanks. Those who are fighting the people of Afghanistan are Soviet soldiers.

By their remaining there, the external danger that is threatening the people of Afghanistan will remain, and consequently, Moscow's reason for its presence in Kabul will continue.

This is a grave misfortune to the peoples who conclude such friendship treaties. Even though the Afghan people themselves did not sign the treaty and those who signed it were overthrown by the Soviets themselves, the treaty is illegal because it was signed by traitors and agents who met the fate they deserved.

The tragedy lies however in the price the people of Afghanistan are paying with their blood and lives for that "friendship." How many crimes are being committed and how many peoples and victims are falling under this "friendship."

PRESS NOTES EXECUTIONS IN SAUDI ARABIA

NC100727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0628 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--Commenting on the Saudi Interior Ministry's statement that those beheaded for attacking the Grand Mosque included 10 Egyptians, Cairo papers today say that Egyptian authorities contacted Saudi authorities in 1977 and sent delegates to Saudi Arabia to extradite members of the At-Takfir wa Al-Hijrah group who had fled Cairo after carrying out terrorist operations in Egypt, the most prominent being the assassination of former Egyptian Awqaf Minister Dr Husayn adh-Dhahabi.

The papers point out that Saudi authorities declined more than once to hand over these persons and refused to give their names to Egypt or provide it with any information about them.

NAVY COMMANDER ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN MILITARY PRODUCTION

NC091936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 January--Vice Admiral Muhammad 'Ali, commander of the Egyptian naval forces, has praised the Egyptian mind, which has invented the best supplementary military equipment for use by naval, air and land forces. He said the Soviet embargo on sophisticated arms exports has led the Egyptian Armed Forces to take very important steps in developing existing arms.

In an interview to be published in the magazine AL-MUSHAWWAR on Thursday, the commander of the naval forces said that Egyptian experts were able to develop the Soviet surface-to-surface rockets and Egyptian rocket fuel. The Egyptian experts were also able to build the "October"-type rocket launcher, which achieved a highly efficient performance. They have also built the Egyptian hunter or antisubmarine craft, supplementing it with guided missiles as well as depth charges.

Vice Admiral Muhammad 'Ali affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces have adapted the British-made naval units equipped with torpedoes to accommodate Russian torpedoes. He said that in September 1979 the Egyptian Armed Forces designed a new Egyptian rocket launcher which was built in England and named "Ramadan."

The commander of the naval forces said that the openness of the Egyptian Armed Forces to other nations has created an opportunity to explore various scientific fields. The naval forces were previously unable to explore fields of armament other than those provided by the Soviets. Vice Admiral Muhammad 'Ali lauded in this respect the fine Chinese assistance which the air force received absolutely free.

MENA REPORTS NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

NC051909 Cairo MENA in English 1845 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan 5--(MENA)--General Mahmud 'Abdallah, commander of the parachutists corps, has been appointed secretary-general of the Defence Ministry. He succeeds Major-General Fahim Shadid, who has been appointed commander of the Popular and Military Defence Forces. Meanwhile, Major-General Nabil Shukri, commander of the Storm Troops, has been appointed assistant chief-of-staff.

[Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic on 31 December reported: "President as-Sadat has decided to dismiss the commando and paratroop commanders and assign them to semiadministrative posts at the Defense Ministry and in the army command. This step has been taken in the wake of reports of a wave of disgruntlement in the ranks of the Egyptian special forces."]

U.S. GRANTS $10 MILLION FOR ELECTRICITY, ENERGY PROJECTS

NC101534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1402 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 January--The United States has agreed to give Egypt a financial grant amounting to $10 million for electricity and energy projects.

Minister of Electricity and Energy Eng Mustafa Kamal Sabri has said that $5 million of this grant will be appropriated for electricity networks for production and food security projects and the electrification of towns and villages in northern and southern Sinai governorate. He said the other half of the grant will be allocated for financing a powerplant in the Suez area and for meeting the requirements of cement industry projects in the area.

KUWAIT PAPER REPORTS FRENCH ARMS DEAL WITH 'GULF STATE'

LD091100 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today retracts a report it published yesterday that Iran and France signed a secret agreement in December on cooperation in military, economic and oil domains.

AS-SIYASAH reports an official Iranian source as saying that the agreement concluded was not between Iran and France but between France and another Gulf oil state.

The paper does not mention the name of the state but it says that the agreement involves 24 Mirage aircraft and French arms in exchange for oil consignments within the range of 300,000 barrels per day at special prices less than the posted ones.

It is understood from today's report that the Gulf state referred to is Iraq, which signed a new arms agreement with France toward the end of 1979.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA

JN102014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here tonight following a week-long visit to Yugoslavia and Romania.

Dr Hammadi said that his talks with the Yugoslav and Romanian foreign ministers dealt at length with various political issues of mutual concern and with other topics.

The foreign minister added that his talks with Yugoslav officials touched on future cooperation, in addition to other basic matters. He pointed out that his talks also dealt with Iraq's role in the Arab-Zionist struggle and with the situation in countries neighboring the Arab countries.

The foreign minister explained that this talks also focused on the situation in Europe, the two superpowers' conflict and role of the nonalined countries during the coming stage.

Dr Hammadi said that recent international developments, particularly those in Afghanistan, were of common concern and that there were no differences in views. He added that both sides stressed the need to strengthen contacts and to increase exchanged visits, particularly on the heads of state level.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN ATTENDS CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL041854 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Iraq's President Saddam Husayn al-Tikriti has attended the reception hosted by Cuban Ambassador Juan Carretero Ibanez on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. During his talks with the Cuban ambassador, Husayn conveyed the congratulations of the party, government and himself to the Cuban councils of State and Ministers, President Fidel Castro and other members of the party and government leadership as well as the Cuban people.

GOVERNMENT PAYS FIRST AID INSTALLMENT TO JORDAN, SYRIA, PLO

JN102046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--On 1 January 1980, Iraq paid the first installment of its 1980 aid to Syria, Jordan and the PLO. The aid amounts to $173,333,232, in implementation of the Baghdad summit's resolutions.

In a statement to INA, Minister of Finance Thamir Razuqi said Iraq has transferred the sum of $91,618,800 to the Syrian central bank, $904,266 [as received] to the Jordanian central bank and $12,381,200 to the Arab bank, Beirut, to the account of the PLO's national fund.

The minister added that Iraq also transferred the sum of $7,429,066 to the PLO. One-third of this amount shall be transferred to the PLO's national fund in support of the Palestinian people. Two-thirds of the amount shall be dealt with in coordination with Jordan in support of the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

The finance minister asserted that Iraq is fully ready to honor all its commitments in supporting the effective steadfastness and confrontation of the treasonous agreement between the Zionist entity and the As-Sadat regime, which are supported by U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK VICE PREMIER

JN101011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Na'im Haddad met here today with Chong Chun-ki, Korean Workers Party Central Committee candidate member and DPRK vice premier, who is currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting, bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, ways of promoting these relations and the current Arab and international situation were discussed.

BRITISH ENERGY MINISTER MEETS DEPUTY PREMIER RAMADAN

JN101410 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with British Energy Minister David Howell and his accompanying delegation.

Ramadan and Howell discussed ways of developing bilateral relations in the fields of energy and economy. They also discussed the possible participation of British companies in the implementation of a number of Iraq's development projects, based on its understanding of the new Iraqi status and on mutual interests, rather than on any other considerations.

The two sides discussed the serious steps necessary to overcome the negative aspects of activities of British companies and institutions operating in Iraq, particularly those that obstructed certain economic activities.

Ramadan demanded that the British companies coordinate directly with Iraqi departments, without relying on foreign means or on any other information.

The meeting was attended by the British ambassador to Iraq. The British energy minister arrived in Baghdad yesterday on an official visit.

Meets Oil Minister

JN101451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 January--RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim met here today with British Energy Minister David Howell. They considered the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in oil and energy and also discussed the exchange of expertise and information.

The two ministers exchanged views on a number of topics dealing with the world oil market and its prices, with the OPEC ministerial conference that was recently held in Caracas and with the Arab-European dialog.

Tayih 'Abd al-Karim explained the dimensions of the Iraqi plan to establish an international fund, in order to compensate the developing countries for the effects of inflation. He also explained the Iraqi Government's view that the industrial countries should shoulder their responsibilities in compensating the developing countries for the damages resulting from inflation and from the increase in prices of imported commodities.

Departs

JN110946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 January--British Energy Minister David Howell ended his 3-day visit to Iraq today.

Prior to his departure, David Howell stated that he and Iraqi officials discussed and exchanged viewpoints on several issues of common interest, including issues relating to the oil trade, production and prices.

David Howell added that his visit to Iraq was aimed at promoting bilateral relations in the fields dealt with during the talks.

AR-RA'Y INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER AT-TALL

JN101221 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Jan 80 p 11 JN

[Interview conducted by AR-RA'Y correspondent Nasr al-Majali with Jordanian Information Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The new government has affirmed Jordan's cohesion with the Arab issue. How do you view Jordan's role in this field? Will Jordan play a bigger role, especially since the forthcoming summit conference will be held in Amman? Will Jordan propose agendas to the conference, agendas which will strengthen Arab cohesion?

Answer: Jordan--and I do not say this just because we are Jordanians--has always been Arab in its beliefs, sentiments and aspirations. Without criticizing any fraternal Arab state, I would like to say that Jordan has been one of the Arab states which has manifested the most zeal and worked the hardest in dealing with Arab issues, despite its limited capabilities and its circumstances. Such an attitude stems from Jordan's deep, conscious commitment to its belief that it is an indivisible part of the Arab nation.

As for the forthcoming summit conference in Amman, this conference will no doubt provide the opportunity for the great Arab leaders to meet in Jordan, which is the main frontline state confronting the Zionist challenge, and to see for themselves the front which Jordan is guarding and shouldering the responsibility of defending. At such a conference, it is natural for Jordan to submit agendas on the issues to be discussed by the conference. However, it is still too early to define such agendas, since these will depend on the changes that might take place.

Question: World conflicts are becoming increasingly intense, as manifested by some states invading others and other states threatening others. Our nation has its share of such conflicts, particularly since we are in the center of the target. So, what is Jordan's stand on world events, and there I mean Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

Answer: The minister of state for foreign affairs previously made a statement on Afghanistan. We hold the conviction that Afghanistan is a fraternal state with which we are linked by Islamic ties and that any state's interference in another state's affairs is an illegitimate action, a conviction that is based on international traditions and charters, particularly the UN Charter. Accordingly, we believe that the Afghan people must exercise their rights to have complete sovereignty in their homeland and to deal with their issues themselves and decide what they want in accordance with their traditions and real commitments, without the interference of any other power.

Question: The government has affirmed its cohesion to the Palestinian issue and the bolstering of solidarity with the Palestinian people. What is the Jordanian stand on the Issue?

Answer: For Jordan, the Palestinian issue is not a mere issue of an occupied Arab territory and a fraternal Arab people who have been expelled from their land. Rather, Jordan sees it as an issue of fate, existence and continuity.

Jordan's candid and clear stand, which has been announced by His Majesty King Husayn on more than one occasion, boils down to complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to determine their fate in the homeland: Palestine. In all sincerity, these two principles constitute the Jordanian stand, which is based on the aforementioned principles.

Question: Israel and the Camp David partners are continuing their plots and machinations. these plots primarily concern Jordan. How will Jordan face these plots? Do you think that drawing Jordan into being a party to this "camp" is a solution acceptable to Jordan, admitting that pressures are being brought to bear in this connection?

Answer: Jordan believes in peace and seeks to establish it within the framework of responsible Arab solidarity and on the basis of specific principles agreed upon by the Arab leaders. The Arab nation seeks an honorable peace, not capitulation. It seeks a peace based on total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and on the realization of the Palestinian people's rights. Thus, Jordan's stand on all attempts to reach a solution is based on the attainment of these two objectives within the framework of Arab solidarity. Jordan does not bargain on national and pan-Arab rights and is not a hypocrite. Our objectives are clear and frank and our aspirations are specific and accurate. As for attempts to pressure or involve Jordan, these are mere formalities because the essence is our stand, and our stand is clear to all Arab and international quarters.

Question: U.S. aid to Jordan will be suspended at the beginning of this year and the treasury will not recieve a single U.S. cent. The alternative, as is known, is Arab support. Do you think this support will continue? Moreover, until when will Jordan continue to remain dependent upon others?

Answer: Jordan is an advanced Arab fortress for Arab depth. It constitutes the front of the confrontation against the cancerous Zionist aggression. In view of its geographic location, Jordan is indirectly shouldering the responsibility of safeguarding the territory of all the Arab states which stand behind it. Hence, it is honorably and responsibly carrying out the task of defending the Arab world. This makes Arab support, of which we are proud and for which we are grateful, not aid but participation in the grave pan-Arab responsibility.

Question: The prices of energy sources are rising. Jordan is a frontline state shouldering the responsibilities of steadfastness and challenges. It is not an oil-producing country and is affected by the prices of energy sources. Is there any intention to hold discussions with the Arab brethren to alleviate the strain on Jordan resulting from these price hikes, which affect Jordan's steadfastness?

Answer: Jordan is the only Arab country in the Arab east which does not have oil. We hope that one day oil will be discovered so that we can lift part of the burden off the shoulders of our Arab brethren and be in a position to help if, God forbid, they ever need our assistance one day.

However, oil has not yet been discovered in Jordan, and oil is our sole source of energy. Its prices are rising, and Jordan's defense and development needs require oil. Since it is abundant in the Arab countries, I wish that these states would give special treatment regarding prices to Jordan and other Arab countries which do not produce oil in order to ease the burden.

Question: The self-rule conspiracy is continuing and our people there are facing all the conspiracies. What is Jordan's role in confronting this conspiracy?

Answer: Jordan's stand on the self-rule issue emantes from a stand of Arab solidarity, which rejects the tackling of the Palestinian issue outside the framework of the two principles unanimously agreed upon by all the Arab countries without exception; namely, Israel's total and comprehensive withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable national and legitimate rights, including their right to establish their independent national entity on Palestinian soil. Hence, Jordan's efforts will continue to focus on all fields and will continue to be carried out in cooperation with the other Arab states to find a formula for a solution that brings about these two objectives. All the attempts and conspiracies will be crushed on the solid rock of the firm Jordanian stand. We support a comprehensive and just peace that is based on the restoration of our national and legitimate rights and that safeguards the Arab nation's existence, dignity and glory.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR CHAFEE 10 JAN

JN111105 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Jan 80 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court yesterday afternoon U.S. Senator John H. Chafee, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON ASWAN SUMMIT

JN110908 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Bouquet of Narcissi," AR-RA'Y says: Begins's wife returned to Tel Aviv with a rare bouquet of narcissi presented to her in Aswan as a gift, while Begin returned home with an even bigger gift: the starting of land, sea and air communications and mail, telephone and cable communications between Eygpt and Israel, which will go into effect on 26 January.

In return, President as-Sadat's gift did not go beyond the traditional Israeli nos, including no to the return of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem and Begin's denial of the Arabism of the occupied territory, which he again described to his host as the historical Israeli land.

Thus, the Aswan summit was over without President as-Sadat getting any cover to justify the process of normalizing relations, which is in full swing between the Egyptian regime and Israel. Rather, this summit has given a new impetus to the process of normalizing relations, which was not provided for even in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

No doubt, such an outcome reaffirms the unique character of the peace treaty and provides additional evidence, which proves the sterility of Cairo's allegations that it is concerned over the Palestinian issue. Otherwise, what kind of concern over the issue is that which is manifested through presenting those who deny the Arabism of Jerusalem, even the Arabism of the occupied territory, with such gifts as beginning communications and contacts with them?

As-Sadat's and Begins's identical viewpoints on the Afghan crisis neither represent a gain for the Afghan people nor support for the UN Charter, since such identical viewpoints only stemmed from the desire to play the role of policeman in the region. At any rate, it would not be logical to assume that such identical viewpoints stem from Israel's concern over Islam in Afghanistan, since it is fettering Al-Aqsa and desecrating the holy sites. Nor would it be logical to assume that Israel respects the UN principles, since it blatantly challenges UN decisions on the Palestinian issue and denies the Palestinian people their national rights, even the Arabism of their territory.

Thus, the Egyptian-Israel stand on the Afghan crisis should be understood for what it is in the Arab and Islamic world.

At any rate, the Aswan summit only presented the Arabs with more thorns. This summit did not even give the Egyptian president the cover he hoped for.

Thus, this new indication must make the Arabs more cautious and proceed with unified action, action which must be initiated through a sound appreciation of the region's realities and ambiguities.

BUTRUS SUPPORTS ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

NC101340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Minister of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs Fu'ad Butrus has said Lebanon concurs with the convening of a conference for the foreign ministers of Islamic states to discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSSES MEETING WITH SARKIS

NC101257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jan 80 NC

[Text] At a meeting at 1120 today with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov, President Sarkis discussed the current Arab and international situation. The meeting continued until 1230, after which the following dialog took place with Ambassador Soldatov:

Asked about the nature of the meeting, he replied: Views were exchanged with President Sarkis on conditions in this area and in the international area. I am naturally very grateful to President Sarkis for the meeting which enabled an exchange of information, assessments and views.

[The ambassador] was asked: You are aware today that the Soviet interference in Afghanistan is being discussed in Arab and international spheres. Did Lebanon tell you its official stand on this interference?

He said: I apologize for not answering this question. I beg you to pose this question to the Lebanese Government. I can only give you our stand and assessments on these and other developments.

Replying to a question on the situation created by the interference, the Soviet ambassador said: We have responded to a request by the Afghan leadership, and we have carried out our duties and commitments on the basis of the agreement concluded between the two countries. We have dispatched limited military units to Afghanistan which we shall withdraw as soon as the reasons for their dispatch are removed. He added: The reason for the dispatching of Soviet military units to Afghanistan was the external attacks on Afghanistan from Pakistani territory with the help of U.S. and Chinese intelligence.

The Soviet ambassador was then asked: Did you hand President Sarkis a letter today from the Soviet leaders on the subject? He said: At the meeting I explained our stand on the subject to the president. He was asked: Is your expected meeting with the foreign minister connected with the same subject? He answered: This is one of my secrets; do you have the right to know one of my secrets?

When asked his comments on President Sarkis' address at the reception for the heads of diplomatic missions, Ambassador Soldatov said: President Sarkis' address was very important and we are still studying it.

The ambassador was then asked: How do you view the future situation in Lebanon following recent developments in the area and the world? He said: Regarding the Soviet Government's stand on the subject, we hope that peace will be established in Lebanon and that Lebanon will be an independent, unified and sovereign state. We affirm that our sentiments and those of our people and government are with the Lebanese people in the light of the Israeli attacks in South Lebanon.

Bombing at USSR Consulate

NC111050 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov, has stated that a few days ago a bomb was thrown into the garden of the Soviet Consulate, which is located within the embassy compound in Corniche al-Mazra'ah. He added: I have no precise information regarding the perpetrator. All I know is that the competent security authorities are investigating this incident but they have not yet communicated any information to us.

Soldatov spoke at the Foreign Ministry at 1115 today after a 75-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. Concerning Soviet interference in Afghanistan, Soldatov said: No date has been fixed for the withdrawal of our military units.

MORE IRANIAN VOLUNTEERS ARRIVE IN S. LEBANON

NC110646 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] According to security reports, some Iranian voluteers, equipped with various weapons, have entered the south via the Dayr al-'Asha'ir road. They were provided with a Palestinian military escort.

TANK CREWS COMPLETE TRAINING IN 'FREE LEBANON'

NC111100 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 80 NC

[Text] New crews of super Sherman tanks have completed their training and conducted maneuvers in the Al-Majidiyah area near the village of Al-Marj. The tanks carried out several attack and retreat maneuvers, practiced breaking through obstacles, and fired live ammunition. It should be noted that all of the crew members are volunteers from Shi'ite villages in Free Lebanon who recently joined the armored corps after the entry of Iranian volunteers into Lebanon and the south and threats against Free Lebanon.

After the maneuvers, Major Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, expressed his satisfaction over the high standard and high morale of the new tank crews. He said the Shi'ite villages now have tanks to defend their villages. These tanks will be an effective means for attack and the attainment of victory.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RECEIVES MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101540 Algiers APS in English 1213 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 10/1/80, APS--President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, received Wednesday at the presidency seat, Mr. Remi Christian Richard, foreign minister of the Republic of Madagascar and special envoy of President Didier Ratsiraka. Madagascar ambassador to Algiers attended the audience. Mr. Rene Richard is in Algiers since Tuesday.

Ends Algiers Visit

LD101728 Algiers APS in English 1612 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jan, (APS)--Madagascar's foreign minister, Christian Rene Richard, left Algiers today to Antananarivo, after a short visit to Algiers, during which he handed a message from Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka to President Chadli.

He was seen off at the Algiers "Houari Boumediene" airport by Mr Mohamed Liassine, CC member, heavy industry minister and by Madagascar's ambassador to Algiers.

During his stay, Mr Christian had talks with President Chadli, and met with Mr Liassine, with whom he reviewed the development of cooperation between the two countries.

LIBYA

JANA EDITOR DECRIES FATAH COMMUNIQUE, SLIGHT 'ARAFAT

LD101136 Tripoli JANA in English 0817 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["JANA's Political Editor on Fatah's Communique"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Fatah leadership issued a communique in Beirut the 7th of January in which it attacked the Libyan Arab people and alleged that the Jamahiriyah had not offered any aid to Fatah movement since 1975.

He said that had Fatah leaders been genuine revolutionaries they should have attacked Aswan negotiations between the defeated Egyptian president and terrorist Begin on the path of selling out and betraying the Palestinian cause.

The editor said that from the first Fatah attack on the Jamahiriyah, it was clear that they had taken the same treacherous course as the defeated Egyptian president and that they have gone the way of capitulatory solutions, thus going far from the armed struggle.

He said that now Fatah leadership has but to take up defeated As-Sadat's speeches and the comments of his puppet press against the Jamahiriyah and sign them.

The editor continued: We, in the Jamahiriyah, have tried hard to contain Arab popular rumours which aimed at naming Yasir 'Arafat, Yasir Arafnak (Yasir we have known you") [quotation mark as received].

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN, SAUDI LEADERS AGREE ON STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD091354 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta, who is now in Riyadh, said that his talks with the Saudi leaders have resulted in an agreement on confronting the Soviet aggression against the Muslim people of Afghanistan, adding that the step will be announced after extensive consultations with the Islamic states. In his statement to the Saudi AL-JAZIRAH of today he said he had felt that among the Saudi leaders he had met a firm desire for adopting a resolute stand toward events in Afghanistan and that the Moroccan and Saudi kingdoms believe that this stand should be one of joint Islamic solidarity.

KING RECEIVES ISLAMIC CONGRESS SECRETARY GENERAL

LD102106 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] In his capacity as chairman of the current session of the Islamic Congress Organization, his majesty the king received this morning at the royal palace in Marrakech Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization. During the meeting they discussed the latest developments in Afghanistan and the concern of the Islamic world about these developments.

It has been agreed to hold the conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers in Islamabad on 26 January to unify the attitude of the Islamic states toward these events. It has also been agreed to hold a meeting of the Jerusalem committee, which is chaired by his majesty the king, in the second half of February.

Chatti Interview

LD101710 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress, today arrived in Rabat. The Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation also returned on the same aircraft from Saudi Arabia.

At Nuwasir international airport, our reporter conducted the following interview with Chatti: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Secretary General, welcome to your second homeland, Morocco. Can you tell the listeners and viewers of Moroccan radio and television about the purpose of your visit to this country?

[Answer] First, I would like to express my happiness at visiting Morocco of which I have very good memories. I am also happy to be here because the country and his majesty the king in particular are deeply interested in the Islamic Congress which, it must not be forgotten, was launched here during a session requested by the king.

My task is to hold talks with his majesty the king on the situation in Afghanistan and on the meeting of the foreign ministers' council of Islamic Congress countries which will be held on 26 January in Pakistan, at the request of some members, if the agreement of two-thirds of the membership of the congress is obtained. I shall take this opportunity to confer with his majesty on Jerusalem because he is the chairman of the Jerusalem committee, and also on other topics regarding the activities of the Islamic Congress Organization.

[Question] Mr. secretary general, is there a definite agenda for tne conference of foreign ministers?

[Answer] The agenda obviously contains one item at present; namely, the situation in Afghanistan following the Soviet military intervention in that country. [end recording]

M'hamed Boucetta, who has returned from Riyadh, spoke about his mission to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and said:

[Begin Boucetta recording] The objective of my trip to Saudi Arabia, which took place following the events in Afghanistan, which shocked the Islamic world in particular, and because of His Majesty King Hassan's interest in this question and the role of Morocco, which chairs the Islamic Congress' current session, was to deliver a letter from King Hassan to King Khalid and the Saudi leaders and to hold consultations with them.

I delivered the message to King Khalid and held talks with the Saudi authorities and had a particularly long meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal dealing with this question and also bilateral relations. I had the honor of contacting the secretary general of the Islamic Congress because the Islamic secretary general also had to consider questions of Muslims in particular. We discussed Morocco's role concerning finding a way in which the word of all Muslims and Islamic states vis-a-vis the recent events in Afghanistan can be united.

You heard a little while ago from the secretary general of the Islamic Congress that some states have requested a meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers in the next 2 weeks. Morocco expressed to him its opinion and the interest of the king concerning this question and the need for adopting a stand for supporting it. This is what I have recently undertaken in Saudi Arabia. [end recording]

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM UAE PRESIDENT

JN081732 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Jan. 8 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received a message today from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates.

The message was handed to the first vice president, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, by Shaykh Zayid's military adviser, Colonel Muhammad Hilal, who is currently on official visit to Sudan.

During the meeting Mr Khalil reviewed with Colonel Hilal brotherly relations between Sudan and the Arab Emirates with means to promote them.

ETHIOPIAN PLANES STRAFE TWO SUDANESE VILLAGES 6 JAN

JN091451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 9 January-Three Ethiopian planes attacked the villages of (Hufrat) and (Baqadir) in eastern Sudan last Sunday, causing damages in the two villages, destroying a Sudanese bus and injuring two women. The two women, who were seriously injured, are now at Kassala hospital.

This was stated by People's Assembly member Ali Haddab at today's assembly session. The member inquired about the measures taken by the government in this regard and about steps to be taken to protect the villages and towns of eastern Sudan.

People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Muzmil Sulayman said that this question will be posed to the foreign minister.

SUNA: SUDAN TO REOPEN EMBASSY IN UGANDA

JN111119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 11 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 January--the Foreign Ministry has begun the necessary arrangements to reopen the Sudanese embassy in Kampala prior to the arrival of the ambassador and the embassy staff to resume their work.

The Sudanese embassy in Kampala was closed when the joint Ugandan-Tanzanian forces entered Kampala last April.

The decision to reopen the Sudanese embassy in Kampala follows the meetings of the joint Sudanese-Ugandan ministerial committee which were held in Juba last month and which stressed the importance of strengthening bilateral relations.

NUMAYRI WARNS 'BREZHNEVITES' IN SUDAN

LD102005 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Address by President Numayri at a ceremony to lay the foundation stone of the town adjacent to the Islamic University in Omdurman on 10 January--recorded]

[Excerpt] I caution and warn the Soviets in Kabul that Islam will remain alive in our hearts and minds. We will (?fight) from (?our country's schools); we will (?fight) from under the trees, as we memorize the Koran, until we expel from our midst every Marxist, every communist, every Brezhnevite and every intruding graduate of the Lumumba University. (?They say) that this establishment trains (?vanguards) to work in states seeking freedom and democracy. Some of these graduates have already arrived here; you know them well. [passage indistinct] You should watch out for them. They always infiltrate student and trade unions. They learn by rote [word indistinct] political terms and slogans which they use to deceive the people.

TUNISIA

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD091614 Tunis TAP in English 1436 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

["Pool item"]

[Text] New York, Jan 9, TAP--Tunisia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Mohamed Essafi stated Monday at the Security Council that "nothing can excuse" the Soviet interference in Afghanistan.

Taking the floor at the council, Mr Essafi underlined that "Tunisia, as a nonalined country, has always militated in favour of the countries' and peoples' rights to choose the government and kind of regime of their convenience as well as the political, social and economic system they wish to have. No social and political factors can justify the foreign troops' interference in the territory of a sovereign state," he went on.

"Tunisia, "Mr Essafi added," wishes that the Security Council will take a quick and proper decision likely to eliminate threats upon Afghanistan and the whole area of central Asia and let the Afghan people freely decide for their own destiny."

BEGIN, AS-SADAT INTERVIEWS FOLLOWING ASWAN SUMMIT

Begin's Comments Upon Return

TA101445 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1345 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from the Aswan summit with Egypt's President as-Sadat--live]

[Text] Good day to you gentlemen and ladies of the press: President as-Sadat and I held three talks in Aswan. The first was entirely devoted to regional and international problems. In that talk we did not touch at all on the question of Israeli-Egyptian bilateral relations. It was a candid conversation and, to our delight, we found a common language on the issues that are on the international agenda. A special emphasis was placed on the terrible wrong done to the Afghan people by the brutal invasion of the Soviet Army. President as-Sadat and I agreed to publicize this common Israeli-Egyptian position. Therefore, I can inform you of this without any reservations.

The two other talks were on the Israeli-Egyptian problems. This morning we reached an agreement and also made it clear, to each other and publicly, that we also have disagreements. What is the agreement? I am talking about the normalization in relations between Israel and Egypt according to the peace treaty--its third article. It is possible to say this is natural since we signed the peace treaty and that article and we have to fulfill what we have committed ourselves to fulfill. Nevertheless, this [the discussion of this issue] is important since attempts have been made to weaken the contents of the clauses dealing with the normalization. We have overcome this. Normal relations regarding transportation will be established; border checkpoints will be determined by the joint military committee; post, telegraph and telephone communications will be begun and normal diplomatic and consular relations will be established on 26 January.

On the following Sunday--so we have decided with President as-Sadat--an Israeli delegation will go to Egypt and an Egyptian delegation will come to Israel in order to find appropriate buildings for the Egyptian Embassy in Israel and the Israeli Embassy in Egypt, as well as for the ambassadors that will be exchanged by the two countries on 26 February, a month later. I should stress that besides the clauses in the third article of the peace treaty--which deal with the normalization--this morning President as-Sadat and myself agreed to something that is not written in the peace treaty. However, we agreed to do this when we met in Al-'Arish. I am referring to flights of the national airlines, of the Israeli company to Egypt and of the Egyptian one to Israel. This was the agreement between us when we met in Al-'Arish: Upon the beginning of the normalization, El-Al will begin flights to Egypt and the Egyptian national airlines to Israel. In regard to this issue, too, doubts developed. However, this morning we agreed this will be so as of 26 January.

It is clear that normalization is a direct and understandable result of the signing of a peace treaty. However, I must note the agreement is important since it is not only that it has not been weakened--and will indeed be implemented--but it will also be reinforced by the mutual flights of the national airlines.

We stated in public that differences of opinion have remained between us. President as-Sadat and myself mentioned the Jerusalem issue--disagreements have remained on this. President as-Sadat made his position clear.

The position I expressed--in the name of all the people of Israel, I believe--is that Jerusalem is the capital, one city, wholly under our sovereignty, with freedom of access to the holy places to all members of all faiths--this is so by law--and with Jews and Arabs living there together in peace, understanding and freedom. As I said, disagreements have remained between us on this issue.

President as-Sadat presented me with a new, two-part proposal: that we reach an agreement on the issue of autonomy for the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, but that we implement it in the Gaza district first. This is the proposal. I informed President as-Sadat that I could not give him an answer to this proposal. He knows our system and custom. I informed him that I would take this proposal to the Cabinet for discussion, and it is the Cabinet that will make the decision that I will later directly relay to President as-Sadat. This will probably be done in the coming weeks.

Yes, we also visited Luxor. We saw marvelous ancient things dating back 4,000 years. It is hard to believe what one sees there. We have also seen modern technology: The first dam and the High Dam, which make it possible to transfer electricity from the south, from upper Egypt, to Cairo over a distance of 600-700 kilometers. This morning President as-Sadat took me by helicopter over the desert, around the artificial lake created as a result of the building of the dam. There I saw the work involved in fertilizing the arid land and turning the desert into fertile land. I was happy to see this. This is a big project and we know well the hard work invested there--an I have seen how it is done--to turn a desert into a blooming garden. I wholeheartedly wish that in the coming years Egypt succeeds in turning a large number of its many deserts into a blooming garden. [transmission is interrupted as Begin begins his statement in English and the broadcast is returned to the IDF studio]

Further Details

TA101631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Begin by IDF radio correspondent Yosi 'Abadi on board the plane returning the prime minister from Egypt to Israel today--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you feel satisfied now at the end of the summit meeting?

[Answer] A degree of satisfaction, yes. We should of course be realistic. This is one of nine meetings and there are many more to come. Also, on some basic issues we have not reached nor could we reach an agreement; the issue of Jerusalem, for example. President as-Sadat expressed his view on Jerusalem in the Knesset as well. He mentioned this to me. I told him for the sixth or the seventh time: Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, it is a one and indivisible city. There is free access to the holy places for members of all faiths. We also live together with our Arab neighbors. What more can we do: this is our position. On this issue, then, we could not reach an agreement. However, President as-Sadat also said: I have an opinion, and you have the right to hold your opinion. Well, then I hold to this view and will continue to do so.

Nevertheless, we have reached a rather important agreement. One can say it is not novel since [similar] things are laid down in the peace treaty, but the importance should not be underestimated when the hour of implementation comes.

I can then tell you and all our listeners that attempts were made not to carry out the details written in the third article of the peace treaty, which deals with normalization. These were not made by the Israeli representatives, nor by President as-Sadat. However, such attempts were made. Proof of this could be seen even yesterday: what you journalists heard from the Egyptian minister who made his remarks. For example, he spoke of the number of cars that will pass [the border]. Well then, despite all these attempts, we--President as-Sadat and I--decided that these clauses will take effect and be implemented on 26 January, as we indeed wrote down [in the peace treaty].

One thing is not written and we are going to implement it. This is that the national airlines will fly to each other's country. From where does this stem? This was decided when I met with President as-Sadat in Al-'Arish. He then told me that until normalization is effected foreign airlines will fly and that after normalization is effected it is the national airlines that will fly. Today, in the third, concluding talk we agreed that they will indeed fly. Is this revolutionary? No. In a short while we will get used to receiving the Egyptian airplanes here at Ben-Gurion Airport while the Egyptians will get used to receiving El-Al planes at the Cairo airport. Everything will be natural, but one should not belittle this. I am stressing that this is not written in the peace treaty. This is a personal promise of President as-Sadat while, prior to the concluding talk, it had seemed that the national airlines would not fly. This is how things seemed to me.

[Question] Is Egypt talking out of both sides of its mouth? You are now saying that Butrus Ghali says one thing and he is followed by President as-Sadat, who corrects the former's remarks.

[Answer] I would not talk about both sides of its mouth. However, I have noticed this since I have been in Cairo, following the meeting in Al-'Arish, I had to call President as-Sadat and tell him: We agreed on something while a certain person said the opposite. How can this be? You gave me a clear promise on this. President as-Sadat answered: Do not pay attention to what he said. My promise stands. I would not speak of two lines, but there is something parallel sometimes. You reach an agreement with President as-Sadat, and then there is somebody who, with his own interpretations, tries either to cancel or weaken it. Then it emerges that, following an additional talk with President as-Sadat, things go back to normal. This is certainly the way things look today, especially with regard to the national airlines. This is the state of things.

I would, however, like to be realistic again: We have not solved all problems, and we still have problems. The importance of these meetings lies in bringing the hearts closer together. One should not, however, forget that this time we have not only talked over the common Israeli-Egyptian problems but also over regional and international problems in view of events in Iran and Afghanistan. We have found a common language on this, and I view this as very important.

[Question] Does this have practical results as well?

[Answer] I cannot go into any details, but this is very important. It is further rapprochement between Israel and Egypt against an international background.

[Question] Let us, perhaps, return to the issue of Butrus Ghali's declarations, Did you discuss with President as-Sadat the fact that his minister of state for foreign affairs was using a different language?

[Answer] I would prefer not to answer this, and you will forgive me if I do not reply. However, I know that my colleagues have made a certain statement to you reporters. (?I can) confirm the content of that statement.

[Question] As for the Egyptian president's proposal to implement the autonomy first in the Gaza Strip and only later in Judaea and Samaria--this issue has already been discussed by the Cabinet during President Carter's visit to Israel. Has anything changed since then?

[Answer] President as-Sadat's proposal is different. By the way, it was not discussed by the Cabinet. This matter was mentioned but, in fact, as a "by the way." There was no serious debate. It was mentioned, that is true, but President as-Sadat did not suggest beginning with Gaza. He raised a two-part proposal: that the negotiations for autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza be completed; and, as a second stage, that the autonomy be implemented in Gaza first, and then wait. So this is a different proposal, and therefore it must be brought up for discussion at the Cabinet. This I will do soon.

[Question] Could you analyze its significance as far as Israel is concerned?

[Answer] I would prefer not to at this stage. I would like to hear my colleagues' views, and I have told President as-Sadat as well: I have no authority to tell you anything about this proposal as long as I have not consulted my colleagues. Well, As-Sadat knows that these are not minor matters. That this is the situation and this is the system in Israel. For me, this is a totally new proposal. We have not discussed it and I have not consulted with my colleagues. Now the time for discussion has come, soon, I hope.

[Question] Have you already decided on another meeting with As-Sadat, another summit?

[Answer] No. I only invited him to come to Israel. He accepted the invitation, as you have heard, but we have not set a date.

['Abadi] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister.

Begin, As-Sadat Express Optimism

TA101928 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt of interview in English with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Jerusalem television correspondents Ya'aqov Ahime'ir and Ehud Ya'ari in Aswan after the news conference concluding Begin's visit to Egypt--videotaped]

[Text] [As-Sadat] Let me tell you this: In the first session I had with Prime Minister Begin I told him this: We have certain, I mean, agreements in the Camp David agreement which regulate this, and there are certain steps to be taken in 6 months or so, something like that. Well, I want you to know my spirit and the Israeli people to know my spirit. I told Prime Minister Begin we could shorten this 6 months to 6 hours. This is my idea. Normalization is attacked and, when we sat in the first session also, we reached an agreement that we must do our best to cement the relations between our two countries so that we can face 1980 and the 1980's decade as a whole.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Prime Minister, how would you describe the present peace process between Israel and Egypt in spirit and in letter? What would you say about it?

[Begin] I would say that I am very satisfied in the wake of the three talks--warm, friendly meetings between my friend President as-Sadat and myself. We made real progress. We clarified issues and, as we said in the general press conference, we reached very important practical agreement connected with the peace between Egypt and Israel. Some problems are still outstanding. This is no tradegy, this is life. But I am assured as I am convinced that the peace between Egypt and Israel has been again cemented and strengthened.

[Ahime'ir] Mr President, can I ask a more, so to speak, global question? Do you foresee the possibility of a kind of a strategic cooperation between Israel and Egypt in view of the present circumstances in the periphery of the area. I mean, in view of the events in Iran and Afghanistan?

[As-Sadat] I think I have already answered a question like this in the press conference. Let me add this, that our main concern now should be for more momentum for the peace process, and comprehensive peace process. As you know, we have a rejection camp around us and the strategic position of the geopolitical position around us in the area enhances us to complete this peace process. Then, after that, we come to the step you mentioned. But, it does not mean at all that we differ upon our view in regard to what is happening around us, especially after this. I mean, disgraceful act of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

AS-SADAT SAYS AUTONOMY ISSUE WILL BE SETTLED

TA102009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] President as-Sadat said he is confident that the disagreements existing between him and Menahem Begin on the autonomy issue will be settled. Such disagreements, As-Sadat said, have arisen over the last 2 years and have been overcome. As regards the implementation of autonomy in the Gaza Strip, As-Sadat told Eli Laniado, the [Jerusalem] television Arabic section correspondent, that Egypt wants to see the Israeli occupation in the district end since Egypt has a special responsibility for this region.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO BE COORDINATED WITH EGYPT

TA110514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon disclosed last night in an interview with our correspondent in Paris that Egypt and Israel have decided to coordinate agricultural exports to Europe in anticipation of Spain, Portugal and Greece joining the EEC. He added that liaison men have been appointed to coordinate things between the two countries. Several Israelis are already in Egypt doing planning work for the Egyptian Agriculture Ministry.

MA'ARIV: GRAIN BOYCOTT WILL HARM SOVIET JEWRY

TA101139 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Razi Gutermann]

[Text] Yesterday, Jewish sources in New York expressed strong fears that the embargo imposed by President Carter on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union might cause "retaliatory measures" by Moscow, including decreasing Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

In the past the United States threatened to employ the "weapon" of grain supply in order to force the Soviet Union to increase the number of exit permits. Senator Henry Jackson was especially active in this sphere. Now, in the wake of the embargo imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Jewish leaders feel that it will be Moscow which will use the grain weapon in order to cut down on emigration.

The Jewish leaders fear that the Soviet Union might become even more inflexible if the United States decides to boycott the Olympic games.

STRATEGIC COOPERATION WITH U.S., EGYPT QUESTIONED

TA101002 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jan 80 p 7 TA

[Dov Eppel commentary: "With a View to the Day After Tomorrow as Well"]

[Text] Banner headlines in the Israeli press inform readers that there is a possibility of strategic cooperation between Egypt and Israel and Begin believes that "he is on the same wavelength as As-Sadat" in assessing the Soviet danger to our region. The Israeli reader can certainly ask himself: What is the importance in the similarity of views held by the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president in condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan if, according to public declarations by As-Sadat's ministers, the differences between the two countries on the Palestinian problem and the future of Jerusalem are as strong as ever?

For years now, and especially since the establishment of the Likud government, the governments of the United States and Western Europe have implored us: Don't do us any favors and don't concern yourselves with the interests of the enlightened world in the Middle East. However, these pleas are falling on deaf ears and the more the Israeli prime minister, his ministers and Knesset members speak about Israel's importance as the only stable democratic fortress in the Middle East, the greater is Israel's isolation and the greater the West's reservations over its political moves.

This does not mean that Israel has no strategic or political importance to U.S. and West European interests. Israel's strategic location, its military potential as well as its loyalty to the Western world are not held in doubt and this deserves all due respect; however, the West feels that Israeli politicians do not understand or do not want to understand that Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states and the other Arab countries, be they progressive or nonprogressive, pro-Soviet or anti-Soviet, have immeasurably greater weight than Israel. This assessment did not change in the wake of the Khomeynist revolution in Iran nor in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The West believes that Khomeyni is not immortal and that Iran's economic needs, together with its fear of too much friendship from the Soviet Union, will decide the direction of developments and the course of its international policy in the very near future.

As for Afghanistan, the United States and Europe hope that the Soviets will become bogged down in a long term war of attrition against the Muslim fighters which will weaken their position in the Muslim world and in the whole of the Third World. This being the case, the United States is more inclined toward fanning its anti-Soviet feelings in the Muslim world and especially in the Arab world.

It is unnecessary, and practically speaking it is also impossible, to prove that the Soviets intend, after completing the conquest of Afghanistan, to expand toward Saudi Arabia and the oil rich Persian Gulf states. The important thing is that such a possibility exists and most Middle Eastern countries are becoming more and more concerned about Soviet expansionist tendencies.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the United States is promising Pakistan, Afghanistan's neighbor, increased military and economic aid and is working toward consolidating a strong Muslim front which will be able to stand up to Soviet threats and pressures. It is natural for As-Sadat to view this as a suitable opportunity to actually prove that Egypt is of strategic and political value to the United States and that from all aspects it is worth Washington's while to strengthen it as a Muslim Arab power.

The peace treaty with Israel and the demonstrative friendship toward the Israeli prime minister undoubtedly help As-Sadat to strengthen his country's position with the U.S. administration and U.S. public opinion. However, this consideration is linked to another--that when the time comes the United States will apply pressure on Israel (probably toward the IDF's final withdrawal from Sinai) to make maximum concessions to the Palestinians and even to Syria, which would be acceptable to those concerned. Things are so clear that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali and Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami do not hesitate to state quite blatantly that as long as there is no suitable solution to the Palestinian problem and the problem of Jerusalem there will be a heavy cloud over the future of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. They even cast serious doubts about the stability of the Israeli-Egyptian peace. All this is taking place despite agreement between Begin and As-Sadat over the Afghanistan problem and strategic cooperation between Israel and Egypt. Because one has to be out of touch with reality to believe that Egypt will set up a joint strategic front with Israel against the Soviet Union instead of taking pains to tighten cooperation between it and Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries which are interested in increasing the American presence in the region.

From a psychological standpoint one can understand the eagerness of Israeli politicians and activists to entertain illusions to the effect that the Khomeynist revolution in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan will spur the Egyptians to agreeing that Israel be given a place in the strategic anti-Soviet formation under the aegis of the United States.

From a psychological standpoint one can also understand the desire to bridge the gap between Israel's military strength and its demographic and political weakness by taking advantage of the political constellation that has arisen in the Middle East in the wake of the revolution in Iran and the invasion of Afghanistan. However, psychological explanations cannot change the political and strategic reality of our region.

The United States correctly assesses, but does not overestimate, Israel's weight as a loyal ally. But the weight of this friendly country will be of no value in the considerations of the United States if the efforts to establish a broad Arab-Muslim front in the Middle East as a buffer against Soviet pressure and to strengthen the West's position in our region are unsuccessful. Declarations by Israeli politicians and the debates and petty discussions on whether Israel should offer military bases or just services have no foundation and are basically a pain in the neck.

It is easy to understand that the United States, which supplies Israel with its military equipment and its dollar financing, knows quite well that if it needs bases and services in Israel it will get them even if RAKAH, Shelli and Knesset members from the Labor Party oppose this. Therefore, all Israel's declarations about a willingness to help the United States in providing bases or services for its forces sound like bravado and like an idle attempt to inflate our self-importance out of all proportion. Moreover, it is not clear why it is Israel that has to play voluntarily the role of the fool rushing in where angels fear to tread.

The age of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, which began under the Nixon administration, has come to a dramatic end and relations between the two superpowers are undergoing a serious crisis. However, this does not mean that in another 6 months or in a year or two--probably in the wake of the departure or removal of Brezhnev and some of his colleagues in high office or in the wake of the departure or removal of Brezhnev and some of his colleagues in high office or in the wake of changes in the Soviet Army command--new feelers will not be sent out toward a new detente. One must always remember that the nuclear age is characterized by a continual confrontation between the superpowers, and especially between the United States and the Soviet Union, which involves a passage from crisis to attempts at dialog.

There are no foundations to the contention that Israel and the Jewish people will benefit from a lengthy deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations. This is an optical illusion evolving from desire. The truth of the matter is that in times of crisis it is the weight of the huge Islamic bloc countries which rises and Israel's weight which decreases.

It is true that for years (since before the Six-Day War) the Soviet Union has adopted a one-sided, pro-Arab policy and a hostile position toward Israel's minimal security needs. It is also true that the anti-Zionist campaign that the Soviet Union is conducting has a chauvinist nature in the belief that this will help tighten its relations with the Arab world. However, this does not mean that Israeli politicians, in their ill considered declarations, can lend support to those forces in the Soviet establishment who maintain that Zionist Israel is, in essence, the enemy of the Soviet Union.

One must not avoid leveling severe criticism against the Soviet Union's anti-Israel moves nor condemning the hostile Soviet policy toward the Jewish people as an historical entity, but one should always think not only about tomorrow but about the day after as well, that is to say, about the future that is beyond the horizon and avoid oratorical anti-Soviet exercises which add absolutely nothing to Israel's strength and weight on the international plane.

There is no guarantee that there will be a normalization in Israeli-Soviet relations but it is clear that from the point of view of Israel's long term interests and the real interests of the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union the efforts to provide Israel with the image of an essentially anti-Soviet country are a serious error.

KNESSET APPROVES ADDITIONAL STATE BUDGET

TA101136 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jan 80 p 2 TA

[By Y. Tirz]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, by majority vote, the Knesset approved the additional budget until 31 March for a sum of 104.691 billion pounds. Together with the original budget the total budget for the 1979/1980 fiscal year amounts to 422.666 billion pounds.

LABOR PARTY REJECTS PERES POSITION ON CANDIDATE SELECTION

TA100809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres last night said that he intended to examine carefully the decision of his party's Constitutional Committee and that he would react to it later. The Constitutional Committee did not accept the position held by Peres--who is running for his party's leadership in the next Knesset elections--and determined that the party's center and its Knesset faction will elect the candidate for the premiership only for the duration of the current Knesset term.

By a one-vote margin, the committee decided that if the next elections are held on time the candidate will be chosen by the new party center which will be elected at the party's next convention. Only if the current Knesset is dissolved will the current party center and Knesset faction be able to elect the candidate to head the party's list for the elections.

The opinion of three members--a minority--was that the current center and Knesset faction are already authorized to elect the party's candidate to head the list for the next elections, whenever they are held. The three members of the committee will, presumably, appeal the majority's decision at the meeting of the party's center next Sunday.

Chairman of the Constitutional Committee Dr David Liba'i told our correspondent Asher Schwartz that the center is the only body authorized to make a fina_ decision on this question.

JORDAN INITIATIVES ON WEST BANK NOTED

W. Bank Organization Supported

TA091222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Jordan has decided to finance the protest activities of the Judaea and Samaria National Guidance Committee, our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned. For a long time Jordan did not recognize that committee. Reliable sources in East Jerusalem have told our correspondent that Jordan wants to foil the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on the Palestinian issue and decided that the committee would be an efficient tool to organize opposition in the territories. This committee comprises PLO supporters. Jordan also intends to use the committee to organize opposition on the [East Jerusalem] Electric Corporation as well. Our correspondent adds that yesterday the National Guidance Committee met and decided to step up the struggle on the electric corporation.

Financial Aid Increased

TA091146 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 15 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Jordan has increased its financial aid to notables and heads of clans in the Judaea and Samaria villages in order to strengthen its position.

It has been learned from Arab sources that the Jordanian authorities carried out a census of their supporters and opponents among influential villagers. Based on the conclusions of this census, Jordan expanded its activities and began to invite notables to Amman, paying regular salaries and giving one-time allocations.

Jordan had in the last few years neglected the villagers and concentrated its efforts in gaining supporters among the urban population. Now, it is trying to gain strongholds among the villagers. There have been positive reactions to the Jordanian activities in the Mount Hebron area.

'EXTENSIVE LAND SEIZURES' IN WEST BANK NOTED

TA091012 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jan 80 p 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litan]

[Text] Extensive land seizures have recently been carried out in the West Bank for settlement, military and public purposes. Orders for the seizure of thousands of dunams of agricultural land near the village of Bayt Hanina--situated near East Jerusalem but within the confines of the West Bank--have been sent in the last few days.

The land is presumably intended for constructing road No 4 designed to serve as an alternate road for the present Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. This road is planned to run from Ben Shemen to Bet Horon and then to Jerusalem.

Attorneys for the Bayt Hanina villagers Ilyas Khouri and Felicia Langer intend to submit an appeal to the High Court of Justice on this issue. It should be noted that in some of the seizure orders it was clearly stated that the land was being seized for paving the road, whereas other orders did not specify their purpose. This is the reason why the villagers fear there is an intention to establish a settlement on the land. Last night, military sources said the land is apparently being seized for constructing road No 4.

An area of 500 dunams has recently been fenced off in the village of Bayt Qad near Janin. The area has been seized and the farmers owning the land were banned from entering the site. Last night, IDF sources said the land had been seized "for definite military needs."

Residents of the neighboring village of (Bayt Askariya) near Elon Shvut claim that a 500-dunam tract of land has become a bone of contention between them and the residents of Elon Shvut. The residents of (Bayt Askariya) said that a violent fight had taken place a few days ago. The commissioner of government property in the West Bank [title as published] was called to the scene. He asked both parties not touse the land for the time being.

Security sources yesterday said that the area had been declared "government land" some time ago.

GUSH EMUNIM PLANS TO DOUBLE ITS SETTLEMENTS

TA101219 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Mordekhay Babok]

[Text] At a meeting of council leaders of Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria, Gush 'Ezyon and the Gaza district--which took place a week ago--details were worked out for "Operation Multiply." The purpose of the operation is to double the number of Jewish settlements in these areas before the establishment of autonomy.

In a draft prepared for the operation the planners maintain that "it is aimed at preventing the autonomy from becoming a PLO Palestinian state." Each existing settlement will be responsible for the establishment of a new nucleus to settle in the area.

The planners of "Operation Multiply" also propose that a number of veteran families from each settlement found the new settlements and be a leading element in them. The settlement movements (the religious Kibbutz movement, the Moshavim association and Gush Emunim) will recruit the support of the government and the settlement institutions for the new settlements. A central headquarters to comprise council leaders and settlement movement representatives will coordinate the operation. Regional headquarters will also be activated.

BRIEFS

1979 IMMIGRATION STATISTICS--Zionist Organization Executive Chairman Arye Dulzin said on 4 January that, after a slump in immigration lasting a few years, 1979 has seen 38,000 Jews immigrate to Israel, 18,000 of them from the Soviet Union. He noted that the rate of drop outs among Soviet immigrants in 1979 reached nearly 64 percent, a bit less than the rate of the previous year. The year 1979 was a peak year in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union--50,000--18,000 came to Israel. [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Jan 80 p 9 TA]

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL ANNOUNCES ADDITIONAL CABINET MINISTER APPOINTMENTS

LD101802 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan met at 1800 today after the conclusion of the plenary session of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee. The meeting was chaired by Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and was held at the Chelsotun Hall. The meeting approved the new members of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cabinet as follows:

Minister of Communications	Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
Minister of Information and Culture	'Abdol Majid
Minister of Justice	'Abdorrashid Arian
Minister of Mines and Industries	Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
Minister of Water and Power	Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
Minister of Higher Education	Gol Dad
Minister of Public Works	Eng Nazar Mohammad
Minister of Public Health	Prof Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim
Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform	Fazl Rahim Mohamand

Other members of the DRA government are:

Prime Minister	Babrak Karmal
Deputy Prime Minister	Asadollah Sarwari
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning	Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand

Members of Principal Party Organizations

LD101830 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0630 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The permanent members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are as follows:

1. Babrak Karmal, Secretary General of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee
2. Asadollah Sarwari
3. (Emtiaz) Hasan
4. Dr Anahita Ratebzad
5. [name indistinct] Mangal
6. [name indistinct]
7. Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
8. [name indistinct]
9. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy
10. Shah Mohammad Dost
11. (?Lt Col) Sher Jan Mazduryar
12. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray
13. 'Abdorrashid Arian
14. Eng 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy
15. Brig Gen 'Abdol Wader
16. 'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay
17. 'Abdolmajid Sarboland
18. 'Abdol Wakil
19. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
20. Feda Mohammad Dehneshin
21. Lt Col Fayz Mohammad
22. Lt Col Gol Aqa

23. Gol Dad
24. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
25. Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
26. Mohammad Hasan Payman
27. Lt Col Mohammad [name indistinct]
28. Lt Col Mohammad Hashem
29. Mahmud Barialay
30. Eng Najmoddin (Afzal) Khawiani
31. Dr Najibollah
32. Nezamoddin Tahzib
33. Lt Col Col Nazar Mohammad
34. Eng Nazar Mohammad
35. Nur Ahmad Nur
36. Dr Niaz Mohammad.

Candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee are as follows:

1. Jamilah Palwashah
2. Major Dost Mohammad
3. Solayman La'eq
4. Dr Sayyed 'Alishah [name indistinct]
5. Sayyed 'Osman Fayzi
6. Sayyed (Taher Sah Kargar)
7. Mohammad Hasan Bareq
8. Honar (Ra'is).

Members of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau are as follows:

1. Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee
2. Asadollah Sarwari
3. Anahita Ratebzad
4. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
5. Saleh Mohammad Ziray
6. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
7. Nur Ahmad Nur.

The secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee are as follows:

1. Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee
2. Saleh Mohammad Ziray
3. Nur Ahmad Nur.

Members of Revolutionary Council, Presidium

LD101916 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The members of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are as follows:

1. Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA
2. Asadollah Sarwari, vice president of the Revolutionary Council
3. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice president of the Revolutionary Council
4. Nur Ahmad Nur
5. Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader
6. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
7. Lt Col Gol Aqa
8. Emtiaz (Hasan)
9. Dr Anahita Ratebzad

10. Sorayya
11. Jamilah Palwashah
12. Dr Mangal
13. Lt Col (Zaynollah)
14. Aminollah Kohestani
15. Lt Col Dost Mohammad
16. Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin
17. Sayyed (Ejlal)
18. Dr Sayyed 'Alishah (Zargar)
19. Sayyed (Barekshah) [name indistinct]
20. Solayman La'eq
21. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy
22. Shah Mohammad Dost
23. Lt Col Sher Jan Mazduryar
24. Dr Saleh Mohammad Wiray
25. 'Abdorrashid Arian
26. Eng 'Abdozzohur Razmjoy
27. 'Abdossamad (Azhar)
28. 'Abdol Qayyum Nurzay
29. 'Abdolmajid Sarboland
30. 'Abdol Wakil
31. 'Azizorrahman Sa'idi
32. Gholam Dastagir Panjshiri
33. Gholam Sarwar Yuresh
34. Dr Gholam Faruq
35. Fazl Rahim Mohamand
36. Feda Mohammad Dehneshin
37. Lt Col [name indistinct] Mohammad
38. Lt Col Gol Aqa
39. Gol Dad
40. Prof Mohammad Ebrahim 'Azim
41. Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh
42. Mohammad Hasan Bareq
43. Mohammad Hasan Payman
44. Mohammad Khan Jalalar
45. Lt Col Mohammad Rafi'
46. Mohammad 'Ayan 'Ayan
47. Lt Col Mohammad Nabi 'Azimi
48. Lt Col Mohammad Hashem
49. Meftahoddin Safi
50. Mahmud Barialay
51. Eng Najmoddin (Afzal) Khawiani
52. Dr Najibollah
53. Nezamoddin Tahzib
54. Lt Col Nazar Mohammad
55. Eng Nazar Mohammad
56. Dr Niaz Mohammad
57. Honar [name indistinct]

Members of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium are:

1. Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council
2. Asadollah Sarwari
3. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
4. Nur Ahmad Nur
5. Brig Gen 'Abdol Qader
6. Lt Col Mohammad Aslam Watanjar
7. Lt Col Gol Aqa.

REBEL 'SPOKESMAN' TELLS OF RESISTANCE TO SOVIETS

LD101321 Paris L'AUROPRE in French 7 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report on Radio Luxembourg interview with "Afghan resistance spokesman M.Z.": "We Will Fight to the Death"]

[Text] During a Radio Luxembourg [RTL] interview in Paris Sunday a spokesman for Afghan resistance movements stated that "his people would resist to the end" and that weapons are there but that no real foreign aid has so far been received.

The Afghan spokesman, called "M.Z." by RTL, asserted: "There is now no city and no village in Afghanistan in which the people have not risen against the communist government which has been forced upon them by the Soviet Union."

Referring to weapons possessed by the insurgents he stated: "When people rise up in revolt it does not matter what weapons they have," citing in example an incident in which men went to fight armed with scissors affixed to the ends of sticks. He said, however, that "The Afghans are warlike people who possess arms in addition to those they take from government soldiers."

What about Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf countries?

"These countries have never helped us financially. At the very most you could mention small collections made among the people."

And what about the Afghan refugees who have fled the "Pax Sovetica"? There are some 500,000 of them in Pakistan, "M.Z." stated. Many of them live under very wretched conditions.

But how many casualties have there been among the people who have been unable to flee abroad since the initial Soviet interventions?

"M.Z." mentioned 200,000 executions. And, obviously, more are to come.

But is encouraging the Afghan people to join the guerrillas not tantamount to leading them into genocide?

No Surrender To Russians

"I believe that my people will resist to the end," "M.Z." replied. "No one is leading them into genocide. The Afghans willingly accept death, but they will not surrender to the Russians. The USSR is unable to rule Afghanistan and this is why it could well resort to genocide.

"The Afghan people hoped that the free world would at least give them moral aid by disclosing what is happening in Afghanistan. We expect that a world inspired people with the love of freedom will help us in our struggle."

However, Philippe Alexandre asked, since resistance in Afghanistan now has no single political organization and is a kind of alliance among various rebel movements and since, as you have explained, it is the people who are offering resistance in a very spontaneous manner, do you believe that a single political organization representing, as it were, the resistance movement in Afghanistan will be created in the more or less near future?

"M.Z." replied: "Despite the power which he exercised and despite the aid received from the Russians (arms and direct participation by the Soviet Army), Amin was unable to create a state in Afghanistan. How do you expect a single party to be organized in support of the resistance movement? We have neither radio nor telephone. How are we to organize all this?

"In times of crisis a traditional institution emerges in Afghanistan. It has existed for many centuries. It is the jirga, that is, the great assembly, and this is what people are doing now--they are coming together. The jirga, which represents all the people of Afghanistan and all social strata, is being organized. However, this also requires time."

But as far as the immediate future is concerned, how long will the Afghan reisitance be able to hold out against the Red Army?

"Until all the Afghan people are dead. Until genocide takes place. However, I believe that the terrain makes it possible to offer reisitance."

SOVIET FORCES CONSOLIDATE POSITION IN URBAN OUTSKIRTS

TA101540 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 80 TA

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Now to Afghanistan itself where Soviet forces are continuing to consolidate their positions, and as Gerald Butt reports from the capital, Kabul, there has also been renewed activity at the airport.

[Begin Butt recording] The international airport at Kabul continues to be a major staging post for the Russian intervention force. During a period of about an hour, I saw a dozen large military helicopters take off and a giant military transport plane, an Antonov An-12, touch down. Most of the helicopters headed south, presumably to drop troops and equipment in an area around Qandahar where there have been reports reaching Kabul of sporadic clashes between Soviet and Afghan forces on the one hand and Muslim rebels on the other.

The fact that there should be another major airlift taking place need not signify a new military thrust in the Soviet operation. The feeling in Kabul is that the Russians aren't preparing for an immediate set-piece confrontation with the rebels. Rather they are taking advantage of the winter months to establish themselves firmly in the country in case such confrontations occur when the weather improves and the rebels are able to operate easier. On top of all this, the distribution of supplies and reinforcements with so many troops over such a large area will be a continuous major operation in itself.

In Kabul, as in provincial towns, the Russians feel confident enough not to have a heavy presence on the streets. Instead, they have set up defensive positions outside and are well-placed to move in if need be. Thus the pattern of the Soviet intervention around the country seems to be established. In addition, Western diplomats here say the Russians are in control of Afghanistan's communications and have their own men inside all the ministries. Gerald Butt, BBC, Kabul. [end recording]

AFP ISLAMABAD CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FIGHTING DESERTIONS

BK101708 Hong Kong AFP in English 1659 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 10 Jan (AFP)--Soviet helicopter gunships and paratroopers engaged Moslem rebels in bloody fighting in northern Afghanistan's Paktia Province yesterday and today, according to reports reaching here.

Travellers returning from Afghanistan said the Soviets had fought Moslem guerrillas at many points across the rugged central Asian country. Guerrilla sources here said there were deaths on both sides in the battle for mountainous Paktia Province, near the Pakistan border and important to the continued flow of supplies to the rebels from Pakistan.

Guerrillas and elements of the Afghan Army hostile to the Marxist government in Kabul reportedly confronted Soviet troops once more near Kandahar, in the southeast, and near Jalalabad between Kabul and the Pakistan frontier.

The desertions of Afghan soldiers were confirmed today in Kabul by an informed Western diplomatic source. The source said that three Afghan battalions based in Qandahar had left the colors after Soviet soldiers tried to disarm them. Some of the Afghan troops were said to have joined the rebels.

In Kabul, the capital, where the Afghans seem hostile to the Soviet military presence, several Soviet soldiers and civilians are reported to have been killed in the downtown area. These reports have not been confirmed. The Soviets, especially civilian advisors, appear to have been ordered not to move about alone in town. Their wives no longer shop in the Kabul bazaar.

Most of the Soviet forces at Kabul are massed on the periphery. The troops seem to be digging in with the idea of passing the winter where they are, according to eyewitness reports from journalists returning from Afghanistan. Some of the soldiers told Japanese reporters whom they detained briefly that they had come to Afghanistan to "free the country from external aggression".

TANJUG REPORTS DETAILS OF SOVIET INVASION

LD102156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["First Report by TANJUG special correspondent in Afghanistan"--TANJUG headline: "Pool" item]

[Text] Kabul, January 10 (TANJUG)--Only units of the Soviet airborne division participated in the coup against President Hafizollah Amin late last month. The units were transferred here by an airlift, say eye-witnesses of the recent events in the Afghan capital. According to their accounts, practically no Afghan troops were in Kabul during the coup against Amin.

In his first report from Kabul, TANJUG's special correspondent Zoran Dogramadziyev says that four divisions of the Afghan forces--two armoured and two infantry one--were usually [in Kabul].

At the end of last month, however, all four were sent into action against Muslim rebels in central parts of the country. The timing, preparations and carrying out of the coup were very precise. Observers here also stress that Soviet reinforcements began arriving by night at Kabul airport starting from December 24. Two days later, military transport planes began landing at Kabul airport at short intervals also during the day.

The Soviet explanation--according to spokesmen of the regime of the killed President Amin who are cited here--was that the tanks and other equipment for the Afghan Army were being moved to the airport because the road communications had been interrupted owing to winter. Hardly anyone could check these claims, as the units and military equipment were at once being moved to the sealed-off Soviet camp at the airport. The answer to the question by Afghan officials why the units were needed was that those were only detachments for protection of the equipment. Thus, in a very brief time, one of the nine elite armoured-airborne units of the Soviet Army found itself at Kabul airport.

Contrary to earlier information, Soviet units set out in the evening of the day of the coup directly towards the former royal summer residence, Darulaman Palace, on the outskirts of Kabul, where Hafizollah Amin was at the time. It is not clear why he had moved to this house from the presidential palace at the height of Soviet reinforcements arrival, but it is certain that the action against him was easier to carry out in an isolated summer residence on the outskirts of the city than in its densely populated central area.

According to observers here, resistance was offered only by President Amin's guard, and only about 250 soldiers were killed in the few hours of fighting. Somewhat later, it was officially announced that Hafizollah Amin had been executed, following a short trial by the "revolutionary court." It is being claimed that, besides Amin, only one of his sons was executed at Duralaman Palace, while other members of his family were spared.

No sooner had the "putchist units" returned from the operations around the summer residence than armed clashes broke out around the central post office and radio-T.V. buildings. Radio Kabul continued its programme in spite of heavy shooting in the town, while the T.V. programme ended as usual about 10 p.m. when resistance in Kabul had already been broken down. The Afghan Army was guarding only some of the most important buildings in Kabul, while foreign diplomatic missions were protected solely by untrained students.

At the time of the coup, a reception was in progress at the elite Hotel Intercontinental in honour of the agriculture minister of one of the Soviet republics who was in Kabul. Many officials of Amin's administration are claimed to have been taken to gaol directly from the reception.

In their accounts, the observers of Afghan developments in Kabul say that the entire operation against Hafizollah Amin last month had been planned precisely and in detail.

Just after midnight, new President Babrak Karmal addressed the nation over radio. He sent the people congratulations "for overthrowing the fascist regime of Hafizollah Amin, that bloodthirsty agent of imperialism and demagogic-tyrannical dictator." Diplomatic missions in the Afghan capital claim that Babrak Karmal in fact spoke over Radio Tashkent, and that Radio Kabul was used at the time only as a relay.

AIR FORCE REPORTEDLY ATTEMPTED COUP AGAINST TARAKI

OW1101840 Hong Kong AFP in English 1750 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Chaman, (Pakistan) 10 Jan (AFP)--The Afghan Air Force in close collaboration with the Army and led by devout Moslem officers tried to stage a coup to overthrow the Taraki regime and replace it by a right-leaning leader before Hafizollah Amin took over last September, according to Afghan dissidents arriving here.

They said the plot leaked out, and the Russians, who exercised tight control over the Afghan Armed Forces, arrested 35 pilots, some of whom were executed. Meanwhile, they said, all Afghan pilots were relieved of flying duty and Soviet pilots were assigned their planes. This move was bitterly opposed by the young and rightist Afghan Air Force officers who were later either "dismissed" or implicated in "false cases," the dissidents said.

"Many more" attempts were made by rightist Army officers to take over the government to rid the country of "the growing atheistic and communist influence in Afghanistan" and bring in Islamic and revolutionary changes, the dissidents added.

40 PERCENT OF AFGHAN ARMY REPORTEDLY DESERTED

OW1101841 Hong Kong AFP in English 1720 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[By Sami Zuberi]

[Text] Chaman, Pakistani-Afghan border, 10 Jan (AFP)--About 40 percent of the Afghan Army have deserted and joined with Moslem rebels to "liberate" their homeland from Soviet forces, refugees reaching this border town said today. The mass desertion by the Afghan Army has given a new lease of life to Islamic fighters struggling against foreign aggression, Afghan tribesmen said here meanwhile.

The travellers and refugees who reached this border town in Baluchistan province told newsmen that the Afghan deserters had brought large quantities of arms and ammunition with them.

The sources disclosed that immediately after taking over Afghanistan, Russian troops disarmed the Afghan Army and confined them to barracks to avoid any clash with the Soviet Army. When Soviet troops were deployed, the Afghan soldiers were given small arms and only limited ammunition and assigned to secondary duties. Russian troops were keeping a vigilant eye on the Afghan National Army and a good number of men suspected of "disloyalty" had been relieved of their duties and some imprisoned, the travellers said.

An Afghan brigade stationed at Shertashaan in Kandahar had "revolted against the Russian troops". There followed a "bloody encounter" resulting in heavy casualities on both sides. After the clash the Afghan brigade joined up with the rebels and "are subcribing to the armed struggle waged by the patriotic and religious minded Muslims of Afghanistan."

Reports reaching here from across the border, meanwhile, said that rebels have inflicted heavy losses on Soviet troops by laying lightning ambushes and have paralysed their movements in Kandahar, Kabul, Jalalabad, Ghazni, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif.

The Russians were being forced to airlift men and equipment to reinforce their lines in an emergency operation, the reports said. The reports also confirmed that the Russians have dug in around major airfields and were confining their activities to defending population centres. The Afghan Army had been strictly forbidden access to vital installations and key positions in the main cities of Afghanistan.

The travellers disclosed that immediately after the news that Hafizollah Amin had been executed and Russian troops had entered Afghanistan, the people of Kandahar came out on the streets, shouting "Allah Akbar" (God is Great). As the number of the enraged demonstrations swelled, Soviet planes appeared in the sky and the people, including old men, women and children, were strafed. "Hundreds of our people were killed by the Russians to pave the way for the Red occupation," a bearded Afghan complained. The gunning down of innocent people by the communist forces sparked off sharp reaction and the rebels ambushed two Russian convoys, killing hundreds of soldiers and destroying dozens of vehicles, another Afghan traveller said.

The travellers also said that the Soviet intervention had caused prices of essential commodities to skyrocket. They said that a 95 kilo (100 lb.) bag of wheat available in Pakistan at 105 rupees (about 10 dollars) was being sold in Afghanistan for 350 rupees (about 35 dollars). Essentials were scarce in the markets and long queues could be seen outside the shops and bazaars, they said.

DAY OF MOURNING TO BE OBSERVED 13 JANUARY

OW101856 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 10 Jan (AFP)--A national day of mourning will be observed in Afghanistan Sunday to pay homage to the "martyrs" who laid down their lives during the Marxist-Leninist regime of Hafizollah Amin, according to Radio Kabul monitored here. Thousands of students, labourers, peasants and former ministers were killed by Amin's "clique," the radio said.

It said that about 6,000 political prisoners held during the Amin regime have been released since December 27 and the remaining prisoners, except for members of Amin's government and his "collaborators," will be freed tomorrow.

AFP: AFGHAN SOLDIERS JOINING GUERRILLAS

BK111036 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 11 Jan (AFP)--Afghan soldiers are joining the ranks of Moslem guerrillas in increasing numbers as resistance grows to the Soviet troops presence in their country, according to reports reaching here today.

But sources in Kabul stated that some Afghan army units were still operating against the rebels, and they said that without significant outside military support the insurgents would pose no real threat to the estimated 60,000-100,000 Soviet troops now in Afghanistan.

A full-scale Soviet drive to neutralize the Afghan Army, which reportedly began even before the coup, was said by observers to have been the major cause of desertions. Afghan soldiers have handed over arms and ammunition to the rebels and are fighting side by side with them against the advance of Soviet troops around Jalalabad, between Kabul and the Pakistan border, sources said.

Fighting there was reported continuing, as in the region of Herat on the Iranian border, at Del Ghazni in central Afghanistan, and Mazar-e-Sharif on the Soviet frontier. Sporadic clashes were also said to have been breaking out in Nuristan and Paktia, both rugged mountainous provinces near the Pakistani border considered rebel strongholds.

Soviet gunships and parachutists were being called in to support the offensive, according to rebel claims confirmed by travellers arriving here. But most fighting was apparently centered around the strategic town of Qandahar, midway between the Pakistani and Iranian borders. Foreigners who visited Qandahar spoke of mass demonstrations against the Soviet armed intervention.

Latest reports said that the Soviets were confining themselves to key towns, digging in with the apparent plan to stay at least through winter. They have also airlifted reinforcements into Qandahar from Kabul. Observers said they were increasingly using airlifts to avoid guerrilla road ambushes.

Western journalists back from Kabul, where the Soviets are now well in control, said anti-Russian feeling was mounting. Unconfirmed reports were circulating that Soviet soldiers there have been assassinated by Afghans who were not part of any rebel outfit. Such killings back up the impression that Afghans, taken by surprise with the Soviet intervention, are only now beginning to react.

Latent hostility to the Russian presence could be further aggravated by a falling standard of living in certain Afghan regions. In Qandahar, for example, prices of bread and other food have soared since the coup, and the town's shops and bazaar have stayed closed.

BANGLADESH

KHOMEYNI ENVOY MEETS NEWSMEN BEFORE DEPARTING FOR MANILA

BK101722 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Ayatollah Hoseyn Anvari Nuri, a special envoy of the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, has said that his discussions with President Zia were useful and constructive. He was addressing press conference in Dacca today before his departure for the Philippines at the end of his 2-day goodwill visit to Bangladesh.

In reply to a question whether his country will supply oil to Bangladesh at a subsidized rate, Ayatollah Nuri said there is no change in his country's oil supply policy toward Bangladesh. He said Iran's new oil policy will be announced shortly.

The Iranian envoy said the main purpose of his visit to Bangalesh is to meet the Iranian students (studying in) Bangladesh. He said it is in the (interest) of the Muslim world that both Bangladesh and Iran strengthen their relations. Earlier, Ayatollah Nuri called on the prime minister, Shah Azizur Rahman, today. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

'SUPPORT' OFFERED TO ISLAMIC MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN

BK101718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Bangladesh has extended its support to a proposal for an emergency meeting of the 42-nation Islamic conference at foreign ministers level to discuss the situation in Afghanistan. Official sources said in Dacca today that the Bangladesh ambassador in Saudi Arabia, when approached, had instantly expressed his country's support to the proposal for the meeting on Afghanistan. The meeting is now expected to be held later this month, and reports said Pakistan has offered to host the meeting in Islamabad.

INDIA

PARIS RADIO INTERVIEWS INDIRA GANDHI IN DELHI

LD102150 Paris Domestic Service in French 1810 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Face the Public" program interview with Mrs Indira Gandhi; live satellite relay from Delhi]

[Excerpts] [Question] Madame, on 24 December Russian tanks entered Afghanistan, allegedly at the invitation of the Kabul authorities. Since then international tension has been extremely high, the gravest crisis since the war, said President Carter. Do you think that the Western world is panicking, or, to the contrary, is it not sufficiently opposing Soviet expansionism?

[Answer] One should judge this problem [words indistinct]. We also have... [interrupted]

[Question] Problems?

[Answer] No, no. We are preoccupied by what happened in Afghanistan. It depends, in America, whether (?the problem) will become graver or be contained.

[Question] In the West, Madame, we are afraid that events will follow quickly. Many news colleagues write that perhaps war is at our door. Is this your feeling?

[Answer] No, this is not our feeling.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] Carter's proposal to supply arms to Pakistan. These arms could be used either against Afghanistan or against us, or against the people.

[Question] For several days Mrs Gandhi [words indistinct] very, very preoccupied by the question of these arms Carter wants to give to Pakistan. But why (?should you) be so preoccupied? After all, is it not rather normal? You seem to be much less preoccupied by the arrival of Russians in Kabul?

[Answer] Naturally this is much closer. These weapons have always been used against us.

[Question] Mrs Gandhi, how would you characterize the arrival of the Russians in Afghanistan. Is it, in your opinion, aggression?

[Answer] The Russians said that they had been, I can't say invited, but... [interrupted]

[Question] Called on?

[Answer] Yes, by President Amin, first on 26 December and after his death by (?President) Babrak Karmal. If this true, one cannot call it aggression. However, the entry of troops from the Soviet Union would open the way for other interventions.

[Question] It seems that if President Amin was the one to invite the Soviets, this proved to be a bad omen for him since he was immediately killed, along with, I believe, some 30 members of his family?

[Answer] Yes, true.

[Indistinct passage]

[Question] I would like to ask Mrs Gandhi if she believes in the explanation given by the Soviets for their military intervention in Afghanistan, the same explanation as the one she just stated?

[Answer] At present I am not in a position to believe in it or not, because I do not possess all the facts, not being in the government.

[Question] Neither are we, but after all, we have some facts, and on the basis of information that a citizen of the world possesses, as a private person, even though you have not yet formally become prime minister again, on the whole, do the explanations that the Soviets have given convince you, as a private person informed on international affairs?

[Answer] I understand this, but, you know, there is [word indistinct], other powers too have intervened in Afghanistan and in the region.

[Question] What other powers, Mrs Gandhi?

[Answer] I do not want to name the countries. There are countries [words indistinct]. They have, so to speak, opened the door for the Soviet Union.

[Question] After all, their intervention, if there has been an intervention by them, was not of the same nature as that of a country which has brought into Afghanistan, according to all the reports we are getting, tens of thousands of soldiers supported by planes, tanks, helicopters, in great numbers. It is truly an invasion.

[Answer] (?According to these facts) it is much more open and much greater and I do not say that the intervention of others excludes that of the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] Was only trying to explain that one has to foresee, when doing something, how others will react. Like now, this action by the Soviet Union will invite a reaction by other powers.

[Question] What others?

[Answer] America, for example.

[Question] I wanted to ask you: Given Sino-American relations, and in particular the latest statement by Defense Secretary Harold Brown regarding possible military cooperation, what would your atttitude be with regard to the United States?

[Answer] We believe that this alliance will be very dangerous for us and for the entire region.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because China is a threat to us, too. China has expansionist intentions. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] Would you say that your main worry is caused by Pakistan, or by China?

[Answer] Pakistan is aided by China. And then I would say by both.

[Question] Madame, during your electoral campaign you said that in the event of your winning you would recognize the present Phnom Penh government, which so far has been recognized only by the USSR and Afghanistan. Once prime minister, would you carry out this program?

[Answer] This will be submitted to Parliament and the party. But believe that the present government (?in Kampuchea) is in control. And in similar situations the government in place has always been recognized.

[Question] Madame: Your country, India, has been one of the principal promoters of nonalinement in the world. Don't you think that for some time now the absence of India's taking positions on certain world problems has let this movement lose its real nature and become something else?

[Answer] The movement has weakened over the last 3 years.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Here, for instance, the government has not been interested in it. [words indistinct]

[Question] I would like to ask you if it is your intention to firmly reassume the leadership, or participate in the leadership of the nonalined movement?

[Answer] This depends on the other countries. We do not desire leadership. [words indistinct] We want to see the nonalined countries become stronger and more self-reliant.

[Question] For instance [words indistinct] Afghanistan?

[Answer] (?I do not know)

[Question] Do you consider Pakistan a nonalined country?

[Answer] No, because it belongs to military blocs.

[Question] At the present time, unless I am mistaken, Pakistan is no longer a member of any military bloc, at least from a legal point of view?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] [Words indistinct] It has been said that Pakistan will soon be in possession of a nuclear weapon. In an interview given a few days ago, General Zia categorically denied that he has this intention. Do you take this denial seriously, and if Pakistan effectively detonates what has been termed an Islamic bomb, what would India's reaction be?

[Answer] (?India is intrinsically strong), we do not fear any of this. But I think that a country without an industrial base and one where the government is not very stable, it is very dangerous that such a country possess an atomic bomb.

[Question] In this case, would India equip itself with a nuclear weapon?

[Answer] No, not at all. We are absolutely against this. We want to use nuclear energy only for peaceful ends and for economic development.

[Question] Does India intend to adhere to the nonproliferation treaty?

[Answer] No. It is not right, because it goes against the nations who do not have nuclear power and it allows the great powers to do what they like. A closed club.

[Question] Mrs Gandhi, we have spoken about nonalinement, and we remember that your father was one of the architects of nonalinement. Would he recognize today the movement as it is? Does nonalinement really exist today?

[Answer] The movement has been greatly weakened, but I think that it is still relevant. It still has a certain importance, and what must be done is to redirect the movement along the true nonalined road.

[Question] Do you believe that the nonalined movement today has a president in Fidel Castro, who is himself nonalined?

[Answer] This is rather difficult [laughter]. Lately we have seen that there is more importance to be given to the economic situation in all these countries. Because we think that if one is economically strong, then it is easier to be nonalined.

[Question] But, Mrs Gandhi, is Fidel Castro, in your opinion, one of the nonalined or not?

[Answer] I cannot say clearly. He is very close to the Soviet Union.

[Question] Further on the two earlier questions. You were saying that the movement of nonalined countries has not succeeded in remaining nonalined, that is to say, that it has become alined with one of the two major blocs. In which direction has it gone since the Havana conference, and even since the earlier Colombo conference? In your opinion, which way has the movement leaned more?

[Answer] In Colombo there was no lack of balance, but afterwards many countries joined, and it is true that the tensions, the influence of the two big powers made themselves felt more on the movement of the nonalined.

[Question] Was the influence equal or was it better represented by one side or another?

[Answer] It is not possible to measure this because there is a struggle, sometimes with one side leading and at other times the other side leading. When it is a question of independence or colonies, then the views of the Soviet Union support nations like us, nonalined and newly liberated. It is not us who lean toward Russia, but rather Russia that leans toward us.

[Question] A short time ago you voiced fears about the intentions of China. In Europe we have the impression that it is China who feels concerned over the intentions entertained toward it by the Soviet Union. Do you really think that in the position in which it finds itself the PRC would have any interest in attacking India?

[Answer] But we have been the victims of aggression by China.

[Question] But that was a long time ago.

[Answer] Yes, but I not think that China has changed. One still speaks of it.

[Question] You are aware of the fact that your return to power is taking place and is being effected in a context which is no longer the one which existed at the time when you were removed from power. You had at the time, shall we say, privileged relations with the Soviet Union, but central Asia was not in the state it is at present. The events which have taken place in Iran, which are taking place in Afghanistan, some rumors of instability, not to say destabilization, in Saudi Arabia, the Soviet presence in South Yemen, all these facts, as you know, greatly disturb Europeans, whose survival, at least as concerns energy, depends on what will happen in this part of the world. It is evident, therefore, that the treaty of friendship which you had with the Soviet Union in 1973, and until 1975-1976, does not have for us the same meaning today as it had at the time, because this would create an absolutely formidable bloc which [word indistinct] of allies of the USSR, which can pretend to be nonalined while, in our opinion, they are more like allies of the USSR. What would be your comment on this new view by Europeans of the situation?

[Answer] Europe and America see things in the context of their interests. But we see the other side. We are interested in having peace, because it is absolutely necessary to us for our economic development. And the nonalined movement was not a neutral movement but (?one) which viewed each event on its merits (?and) from the point of view of the Indian interests, for example. What is important is the interest of our region and that of the world.

[Question] Are you saying, madame, that you will renew cooperation with the USSR. Do you want it increased, reduced, or similar to what it was at the time when you were prime minister?

[Answer] We want to be friends with all nations. We want to strengthen friendship where it already exists. We want to create friendship where it does not exist. And where hostility exists, we want to reduce it.

Now, why did we have friendship with the USSR? Because (?when) we started to rebuild our country we asked America first for steelworks, for example. America refused. We then approached the USSR, which helped us. It helped us thus in many places where we could not obtain help from European countries or America. But we always tried to be balanced and even to diversify our purchases, especially for defense.

[Question] But is there not, madame, a strategic plan behind what you have said, because facing a China which, as you have said, you fear, confronted with a China which has good relations with the United States, do you not feel forced to seek Soviet help?

[Answer] Not yet and I hope not.

[Question] As for this cooperation with the Soviet Union, are you going to maintain it at the same level that it was when you were prime minister, or do you intend to increase it?

[Answer] No, no. It depends on circumstances and on the things we want and where we can find them. If we can obtain them at the same price somewhere else, then we shall establish a balance. [Words indistinct] when America accused us of joining the Soviet Union it was, in fact, not so. That is, it was the Group of 77 nations which were making decisions and it was the socialist bloc which [words indistinct].

[Question] I want to ask you how you view the EEC. You are thousands of kilometers away, but your answer could help us. Do you consider it a solid structure? Do you think it can make a contribution on the economic plane, on the political plane and, possibly, help the balance of the world? Do you take the EEC seriously, or not?

[Answer] I take it very seriously and I have reason to believe that now it takes Asia more seriously than before, and not only Asia but all the developing nations. I believe Europe also has a great responsibility for maintaining an equilibrium in the world which provides the basis for a long-lasting peace.

[Question] Speaking about Europe, Mrs Prime Minister, how do you view your relations with Great Britain, where a woman, like you, is in power?

[Answer] I have met Mrs Thatcher and I regard her as a friend. We have met several times.

[Question] But the fact that she is a woman... [interrupted]

[Answer] (?It makes no difference).

ISI EXPANDED REPORT ON GANDHI ADDRESS AT CONGRESS-I MEETING

BK101611 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1513 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] Speaking at the meeting of the Congress-I parliamentary party just before her unanimous election as its leader Mrs Gandhi sought the cooperation of even those who had shown "bitterness and hatred" towards her party in fulfilling the tremendous task of rebuilding the country and asserted "we are not small and petty minded people to be happy on winning an election but this time it casts a heavy responsibility on them. The times are extremely difficult, nationally and internationally."

Criticising the record of the Janata Party Mrs Gandhi said that it had brought the economy and the political situation to "a ruinous state" and created social disharmony. They had to take up the work that was interrupted and "continue with the task of removal of poverty and economic backwardness, disparity and social and economic injustice."

She asked her partymen to take up these tasks in a spirit of service, sacrifice and sincerity. "If we can work in this spirit it will make the people confident and take the nation forward." In the tremendous task before the nation she invited the cooperation of everyone including "those who did not vote for us or those who have shown bitterness towards us."

Mrs Gandhi pointed out that the Janata Party and Lok Dal governments had left the economy in shambles and nearly destroyed social harmony. She called upon her partymen to work relentlessly and with a sense of determination for the amelioration of the economically backward and the downtrodden, particularly Harijans and Adivasis.

At the same time she said "we have no magic wand". The great task of removing poverty and economic disparities would have to be achieved through hard work and a spirit of service, she added.

CPI LEADERSHIP ACCEPTS DANGE'S RESIGNATION

BK101128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Jan (AFP)--The pro-Moscow Communist Party (CPI) leadership has decided to accept the resignation of its Chairman Shripad Amrit Dange from office and his membership of policymaking Central Executive Committee and Central Secretariat.

A C.P.I press release here today said that the Central Secretariat of the party at a meeting had "unanimously" decided to recommend to the Central Executive Committee and the National Council to accept the veteran communist leaders resignation which he had tendered early last month.

The decision of Mr. Dange, 81, was connected with his strong differences with the majority party leadership over its attitude towards former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi whose Congress (Indira) Party scored a massive victory in the just ended parliament polls. Mr. Dange, who has been chairman of the CPI since 1962, has, however, not resigned from his ordinary membership of the party yet.

The release did not say when the two highest party forums, which were to take a final decision in the matter, would meet next. It said the Central Secretariat, which met today, considered Mr. Dange's resignation and was of the view that some of the public statements made by the chairman, before he resigned, had constituted "an open challenge to the accepted programme and policy of our party..." The reference was apparently to Mr. Dange's comments supporting Mrs. Gandhi's party, including his congratulation to H.N. Bahuguna, former petroleum minister, on his decision to join the Congress (Indira) Party recently.

DELHI REPORTS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN MESSAGE TO GANDHI

BK110920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Soviet president, Mr Brezhnev, and the prime minister, Mr Kosygin, have congratulated Mrs Gandhi on her party's success at the poll and on her being invited to form a new government.

In their messages, they said that Mrs Gandhi has consistently followed the policies of Jawaharlal Nehru who stood at the source of India-Soviet friendship.

CPI ORGAN DEFENDS SOVIET ENTRY INTO AFGHANISTAN

BK101626 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 5 Jan 80 p 1 BK

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 4 January --The Communist Party of India [CPI] has refused to call the Soviet action in Afghanistan aggressive and interference. The current issue of NEW AGE, the CPI organ, in its editorial entitled "The Afghan Revolution Should Be Saved" has categorically described the Soviet Action as friendly.

The editorial said that the Soviet action is not only just but also a spontaneous manifestation of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. In this context the CPI also referred to the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. In other words, the CPI wanted to say that it would consider it just should Soviet intervention take place in India under similar circumstances.

The editorial said that the Soviet Union has come forward with assistance to Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Afghan-Soviet treaty signed on 5 December 1978 and in response to the call given by the Afghan Government. This cannot be considered under any circumstances as "aggressive" or "interference."

The editorial further said that the United States, China and NATO member countries have conspired against Afghanistan; and with a similar purpose in mind former Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee held secret talks with the deposed shah of Iran.

The CPI express regrets that Mrs Gandhi and C.M. Stephen have also commented against the just actions of the Soviet Union.

CPI-M CRITICIZES PRC STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK111239 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 11 Jan 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Jan (AFP)--The Communist Party of India, Marxist (CPM) has disapproved of China's stand on the Afghan developments, accusing Peking of helping "American imperialism."

CPM General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad told a press conference today at Trivandrum, South India: "Unfortunately Chinese policy in several aspects, including its policy on Afghanistan, is helping American imperialism."

The CPM, which is independent of both Moscow and Peking in its policy, has earlier welcomed the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Namboodiripad said his party looked upon the Afghan developments "not in isolation but as part of the very serious threat posed by American imperialism. Developments in Afghanistan, Iran and the arming of Pakistan were part of it."

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

BK101526 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary Mr S. Shahunawaz left Karachi this afternoon for Riyadh on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. The visit is at the invitation of the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

As already stated, he will hold talks in Riyadh on a Bangladesh proposal to convene an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries in Islamabad to discuss the situation in Afghanistan. He will also exchange views on regional and bilateral matters.